

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1921

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIII, NO. 230

LOWER FREIGHT RATES ESSENTIAL TO AGRICULTURE

Henry C. Wallace Informs the
Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion Relief Must Be Given in
Order to Escape Disaster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Appearing before the Interstate
Commerce Commission in behalf of the
farmers, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary
of Agriculture, yesterday told the high
tribunal of the railroads that unless
something is done to relieve agricul-
ture from the burden of high freight
rates it cannot escape disaster, which
will affect the whole country.

Advocating the policy of equalizing
burdens in the present emergency and
for the next two years of recovery,
Secretary Wallace insisted that the
farmer, and especially the grain grow-
ers of the middle west, are being
slowly crushed under an economic
burden placed upon them to the ad-
vantage of other interests. His testi-
mony bears out that given by grain
growers who in the last week have
been witnesses before the commission
in the case now being considered, a
complaint against present rates by a
Kansas public utilities commission and
joined in by 19 other state commis-
sions and various shippers and pro-
ducers organizations. The case has
resolved itself into a detailed investi-
gation of the grain growing industry,
its profits and costs of production, and
the effect on these of the freight rates.

Production Hampered

"Rates in some cases have prac-
tically stopped production in the
middle west," declared Mr. Wallace,
"and if they continue at the present
level I am frank to say production
will be permanently decreased beyond
hope of recovery. It will be a terrific
calamity if this is allowed to happen
and one which will come home to every
person in the country. We must fol-
low the policy of abating burdens in
the present emergency and keep agricul-
ture on a going basis."

Asked how long the farmer could
continue activities under present con-
ditions, he replied, "When the farmer
produces at a loss the length of time
he can continue to produce is meas-
ured by his pocketbook."

Mr. Wallace is not fully comprehended
in many quarters. He quoted statistics
collected by the Department of Agri-
culture, showing that the farmer of
the middle west is actually producing
his 1921 crops at a loss. It costs land-
owners in Kansas, for example, \$1.56
to produce a bushel of wheat for which
he receives 99 cents. It costs him 79
cents to raise a bushel of oats, for
which on August 1 he received 25
cents. He receives 45 cents for corn
which it cost him 62 cents a bushel to
grow.

Results Already Noted

According to Mr. Wallace, this is
leading to the turning of irrigated
land, ideal for crop raising, into stock
farms, or else its total abandonment.
Many farmers who a year ago or so
undertook to buy land, hoping to meet
the payments out of their yearly
profits, have failed and been forced to
lose the money already invested, while
the land is forced into a sale. Men
under heavy debt also have been
forced out because of inability to meet
a living margin of profit out of the
soil. The farmer generally, said Mr.
Wallace, has reduced his production
costs at the only possible point, by
reducing labor, and doing the greater
part of the work himself.

Added to the burden of producing at
no profit or at a loss, there is the
reduced purchasing power of farm
products, it was pointed out. This
purchasing power is estimated at 70
per cent of the pre-war normal. The
effect on the economic life of the coun-
try, when 40 per cent of its people are
struggling along under such a handi-
cap, is evident, said Mr. Wallace.

While insisting that he had not come
before the committee to condemn the
railroads, Secretary Wallace admitted
that the greatest blame for this condi-
tion must be laid at the door of the
roads which charged, whether un-
justly or otherwise, prohibitive freight
rates. In 1917, the grain grower had
to pay for transportation charges 7.3
per cent of the value of his product;
in 1921 20 per cent of its value is
going to the carriers.

Burden on Producers

This high transportation margin,
said Mr. Wallace, operates in two
ways:

1. It imposes a heavy burden on the
grain growers who are already pro-
ducing at a loss, and any slight addi-
tion to that burden must be reflected
in general business conditions.
 2. It imposes a differential against
our own producers in favor of foreign
competitors. This is already begin-
ning to be felt in the case of competi-
tion in American markets of Argenti-
ne grain growers, whose cost of
shipping from a foreign market to our
ports is less than the rate from the
middle west to distribution centers.
Rates in the Argentine have been going
steadily downward as those on Ameri-
can railroads have gone up.
- In answer to a question as to the
effect of lowered freight rates on the
already serious financial straits of the

roads, Mr. Wallace gave it as his
opinion that the increase in shipping
and the general beneficial effect on
industry would more than compensate
the carriers for any reduction. A
decrease in rates would have the al-
most immediate effect, he stated, of
stimulating production and of increas-
ing the buying power of the farmer,
which would also react to the benefit
of the roads.

SOVIET ACCEPTS RELIEF CONDITIONS

Mr. Hoover Announces That His
Original Requests Have Been
Agreed to—No Public Ap-
peal for Funds Will Be Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Herbert Hoover announced yester-
day that the conditions embodied in his
original cable message to the Soviet
Government of Russia now have been
accepted by Maxim Litvinoff, the So-
viet envoy, who has been negotiating
with Walter Lyman Brown of the
American Relief Administration in
Riga.

These conditions tend to pro-
tect the American relief agents and to
give them as much freedom to move
about as may be necessary and to in-
sure relief being extended primarily
to children.

The State Department has taken no
part in the negotiations, and its atti-
tude toward Russia is unchanged by
the decision now arrived at. Emphasis
is still placed on the fact that this is
a humanitarian enterprise and has
neither political significance nor im-
plication. The President and the Sec-
retary of State agreed that Mr. Hoover
and his associates were fully able to
carry out such an undertaking, that
they had the confidence of the people,
and that the government would keep
hands off except in so far as to com-
mend the purpose.

Relief at Once

Mr. Hoover said yesterday that the
officials of the relief organization
will at once charter ships, purchase
supplies and prepare to send them to
Russia without delay.

"All of the principal American or-
ganizations will cooperate with each
other in work in Russia and have
been in constant contact over Russian
questions," he announced. "All the
important children's relief organiza-
tions have, in fact, coordinated their
efforts for the past year in the Euro-
pean relief council. A meeting of the
council has been called for early next
week to consider the joint arrange-
ments to be undertaken for Russian
administration. This council com-
prises the following: 'The American
Relief Administration; American
Friends' Service Committee; Ameri-
can Red Cross; Federal Council of
the Churches of Christ in America;
Jewish Joint Distribution Commit-
tee; Knights of Columbus; Young
Men's Christian Association; the
(Roman) Catholic Welfare Commit-
tee."

"It is not the intention of the Ameri-
can Relief Administration to make
any public appeal for funds as it feels
that the economic situation in America
does not warrant such a demand until
the whole employment and business
situation is greatly improved. Any
persons who desire to contribute are
recommended to do so through any of
the incorporating organizations."

President's Message

Mr. Hoover received the following
letter from President Harding:

"As you are aware, I have given my
fullest approval of the action on the
part of the American Relief Adminis-
tration in initiating an effort to miti-
gate the famine in Russia, particularly
to save the lives of children. I know
that the entrance of America into
the problem of Russia through the
full heart of charity one that will
appeal to the whole American people."
"My particular purpose in address-
ing this letter to you is to emphasize
my wish that the distribution in Russia
of all charity arising in the United
States should be carried on through
the one American organization. It is
only through single American repre-
sentation and administration that we
can assure to both American and Rus-
sian people the best service in the
use of their funds."

"I am asking the Department of
State to cooperate in directing that
passports be given for travel to Rus-
sia on relief work only to persons
who may be in the service of the
American Relief Administration."

"It is also of importance that the
American people should be protected,
so far as we can do so, from those
persons who may wish to thrive on
great disasters by creating unneces-
sary organizations to collect charity."
"I trust, therefore, that all those
in America who are charitably in-
clined, will give their support to the
American Relief Administration or to
such organizations as may undertake
to cooperate with that administra-
tion."

POLISH FLOUR ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Ameri-
can Relief Administration has ac-
cepted the offer of Poland to provide
the flour and sugar needed for Polish
children this winter, thus releasing
large quantities for use in Russia.
Poland will also give free transpor-
tation of foodstuffs consigned to Rus-
sia on Polish railroads.

STATUS OF INDIANS CAUSES AGITATION

Position of Indians in British East
Africa Said to Be Key to
Their Standing in the Empire
—Hopes for Prince's Visit

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday) —
While one very serious matter con-
cerning the welfare of the natives of
India has been left where it stood
before the imperial conference com-
menced its deliberations, namely, the
status of Indians in South Africa, one
new feature of the situation is viewed
with satisfaction by the Indians. In
the future India will be able to con-
duct discussions directly with South
Africa without having to make use of
the tedious and roundabout channel
of the India Office in London.

In the past direct discussions have
been confined to unofficial channels,
while official discussions have per-
force been confined to indirect routes.
Two unsatisfactory alternatives will
now be dispensed with as a result of
the new standing India has obtained
in the councils of the empire. Indian
satisfaction with the turn of events
may be further increased soon, for
provided no untoward event happens
in the meantime, the Prince of
Wales' visit in October is expected to
make an impression equal to any
made since the days of Robert Clive.

Indians in the Majority

Meantime there remains the ques-
tion of the status of Indians abroad,
and particularly in Kenya Colony or
British East Africa. In that area the
large number of natives from India
required to work the sugar planta-
tions has placed the Indians in the
majority as compared with the whites.
The different standards of living pos-
sessed by the immigrants, combined
with the Simpson report, which advocates
the restriction of the Indian popula-
tion to certain areas, and a denial of
the right of Indians to purchase prop-
erty occupied by Europeans, has raised
great feeling.

In the opinion of the Maharaja of
Kutch and of Srinivasa Sastri, two of
the delegates of India at the imperial
conference, Kenya Colony is the key to
the whole problem of the Indian's
status within the Empire. Until it is
settled a final solution of the Indian
settlement problems in other parts of
the world, such as Fiji, British Guiana
and Ceylon, must be regarded as in
abeyance, though the indenture ques-
tion in these parts has long been
one of contention between educated
Indians and the British Government.
After visiting Geneva in connection
with the League of Nations meeting
Srinivasa Sastri proposes to visit Fiji
in connection with these weighty
matters.

Prosecution of Agitators

As for India itself it would not be
surprising if a considerable number
of prominent mischief makers and
spreaders of sedition found themselves
on the point of being prosecuted.
More is likely to be heard of the
mutilation case at Calcutta where the
government prosecution against Mr.
Karnani, a prominent banker, J. U.
Banerji, a contractor, Mr. Waite, a
former deputy controller, and Mr.
Stringer, a subordinate official, was at
the last moment dropped on the
ground that it might ruin 140 native
industrial concerns in which Mr.
Karnani is interested, and might bring
upon the government the charge of
making a special target of an Indian
industry.

The accused were to be charged
with fraud in connection with sup-
plies of wire rope, to the approximate
value of one lakh of rupees, but on
receipt of information that the prose-
cution might involve the failure of
the Karnani Bank, Sir Thomas Hol-
land took the responsibility of with-
drawing the prosecution without con-
sulting the Viceroy.

A Conviction Uncertain

According to telegraphic reports
received by the India Office from the
Government of India there has been
a public agitation of which the impli-
cation was that in prosecuting these
four persons the government designed
to destroy the credit of the new in-
dustrial bank actively engaged in
financing Indian industries, and there
was danger of an intensification of
this agitation so as to cause racial
ill-feeling. In consequence of the
case several industrial concerns had
collapsed, as it seemed certain to hap-
pen.

The government's legal advisers
also considered that the jury in such
a complicated case might not convict.
Whether a conviction were secured or
not, it was felt that in either case the
result on public feeling would be
disastrous, for if the prosecution
failed the long protracted trial would
result in a charge of waste of public
money. Sir Thomas consulted the
other members of the Indian Govern-
ment, except the Viceroy himself, but
the terms in which the Judge Advo-
cate announced the withdrawal of the
case had not been placed before them
for consideration before being an-
nounced. The action of Sir Thomas in
stopping the case is being criticized
on the ground that he had overstepped
the bounds of discretion, and sacrificed
justice to politics.

NEWS SUMMARY

The proposal to limit the number of
immigrants from any one country into
the United States to 1200 is opposed by
E. F. Rumball, director of translation
and research of the Inter-Racial Coun-
cil, who declares such action would
be "arbitrary." The distinction be-
tween immigrants who come to Ameri-
ca to make their homes and those
who are merely transients should be
emphasized, Mr. Rumball declares,
with little or no restriction for the
former class. p. 4

The announcement of Premier
Lloyd George that the British Empire
must maintain a navy equal in
strength to that of any other navy
in the world was used in the Senate
yesterday as an illustration of the
need of disarmament, some Senators
declaring that the British policy was
the natural result of the course Ameri-
ca has been pursuing in increasing
her capital ships. "Big navy" men, on
the other hand, saw in the announce-
ment a proof of their contention that
the recent cut in army and navy
appropriations was unwise. p. 2

Soviet Russia has agreed to all the
conditions on which the granting of
American relief depended, Mr. Hoover
announced yesterday, and preparations
for sending aid will be started at
once. Ships are to be chartered and
supplies purchased immediately. The
attitude of the State Department, it is
stated, has undergone no change to-
ward Russia. p. 1

The conferees of the House of Rep-
resentatives and the Senate yesterday
failed to reach a compromise on the
Stanley search and seizure amend-
ment to the Willis-Campbell anti-beer
measure, and the bill was sent back
to conference. Unless speedy agree-
ment is reached there is danger that
the bill will not pass before the recess
period. In the debate yesterday,
Senator Reed delivered a violent
attack on Representative Volstead,
and on Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-
Saloon League. p. 1

Henry C. Wallace, United States Sec-
retary of Agriculture, informed the
Interstate Commerce Commission yester-
day that unless something is done to
relieve agriculture from the burden
of high freight rates disaster will re-
sult, affecting the entire country. He
advocated a policy of equalizing bur-
dens in the present emergency and for
the next two years to come. p. 1

Stress is laid in London on the fact
that Mr. de Valera's rejection of the
British terms has still to receive na-
tional approval. He is bargaining for
Sinn Fein just as Mr. Lloyd George
is bargaining for Great Britain, and
there is no ground for anticipating
that the negotiations will break down.
How little the situation is understood
outside of the country is clear from
the announcement in certain papers
that the publication of the correspond-
ence was a blunder. What the Sinn
Fein Bulletin takes exception to is
the printing of General Smuts' letter
without the agreement of Mr. de
Valera, inasmuch as it is considered
that a wrong impression was given of
the dominion status offered to Ireland. p. 1

In future India will be able to con-
duct discussions with South Africa
direct. The requirement by which
official conversations had to pass
through the India Office in London is
to be no longer in force. This con-
cession is the result of the new stand-
ing of India in the British Common-
wealth. The question of the status of
Indians abroad and particularly in
Kenya Colony, or British East Africa,
still remains. In that area the
Indians outnumber the whites and the
different standards that prevail give
rise to a serious problem. p. 1

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the
House of Commons, on the decisions
of the imperial conference, said he
did not see why it should be impos-
sible to fulfill the British Empire's
obligations to Japan and at the same
time observe the spirit of fraternity to
the United States. p. 1

A changed outlook on the question
of nationalization was apparent at
the conference of the Miners Federa-
tion in Llandudno. One of the resolu-
tions, while suggesting that the coal
industry could not be placed on a
satisfactory basis until publicly owned,
emphasized the necessity for securing
the cooperation of both technical and
manual workers in running the mines. p. 2

China has accepted President Har-
ding's invitation to attend the disarm-
ament and Far Eastern conferences.
Her last conference experience at
Paris, where a whole province was
sacrificed to propitiate three other
powers that were more influential
than herself has given rise to ques-
tions in governmental circles as to
whether her claims will be given due
consideration. p. 2

Under the terms of the Trianon
Treaty, western Hungary is to be
handed over to Austria on August 27
and as the date approaches no stone is
being left unturned by the Hungarians
to avoid the necessity of transferring
the territory. The district has supplied
Austria in the past with food and
milk. Since the disintegration of the
Empire, however, the supplies have
been withheld. p. 2

On August 29 the Council of the
League of Nations will meet at Geneva
to deal with the Upper Silesian dispute.
The idea that the controversy was
passed along to a special tribunal is
opposed by France. p. 2

NEWS SUMMARY

House and Senate Conferees Fail
to Agree on the Search and
Seizure Amendment and Send
Bill Back to Joint Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Congress appeared hopelessly dead-
locked yesterday on the anti-beer bill,
with indications pointing significantly
to failure of the legislation to pass
before the recess next week unless
the conferees strike an agreement ac-
ceptable to those who believe the con-
stitutional guarantees against unwar-
ranted search and seizure are not
fully protected in the bill as it now
stands.

Unexpected occurrences precipitated
by Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Sena-
tor from Arizona, in bolting the con-
ference, charging that the compromise
agreement would set up thousands of
home distilleries, served to undo the
work of the conference on Wednesday
night. Later in the day a parliamen-
tary struggle, staged in the Senate,
developed a bitter attack on methods
employed in the conference. The in-
tensity of the debate reached its
height when James A. Reed (D.), Sena-
tor from Missouri, growing angry,
turned the attack upon Wayne B.
Wheeler, general counsel for the An-
ti-Saloon League, and Andrew J. Vol-
stead, chairman of the House Judi-
ciary Committee.

Opposition senators served notice
that they would insist upon the re-
tention of the Stanley amendment, de-
claring that its stipulations against
the search of private dwellings with-
out warrant reaffirmed the fourth and
fifth amendments to the Constitution.

Senators Return Bill

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from
North Dakota, in charge of the bill,
asked the Senate to disagree to the
House amendment and to two other
alterations. This the Senate finally
agreed to do, instructing Senator
Sterling to send the bill back to con-
ference, but not without a prolonged
wangle.

Senator Ashurst, who had bolted the
conference, declaring his intention not
to return, said that he did so because
there were indications that the Sen-
ate amendment would be weakened
by the change. Entering the Senate
chamber, Senator Ashurst declared
that in his opinion the House substi-
tute would permit "hundreds and
thousands of distilleries to be set up."
He denounced it as "doubly vicious,"
because it would allow persons to be
held up and searched on the public
highways without a warrant.

Senator Reed changed the usually
dignified Senate into a scene of tur-
bulence when he directed a vitriolic
attack on Mr. Wheeler, accusing him
of "unwarranted and unmitigated in-
solence" for being present during the
conference on Wednesday night, as
reported in the press.

Senator Reed contended that the
Senate should know if a "paid lobby-
ist" had been permitted to "interfere
between conferees. It is an innova-
tion and a piece of unwarranted and
unmitigated insolence on the part of
any man who undertook the task," he
declared. Senator Reed followed with
a personal attack on Mr. Volstead,
author of the Volstead act.

"I have no respect for a man, he
said, 'whether he be a member of the
House or elsewhere, who proposes to
whittle down our Constitution and try
to leave it as this amendment of the
House leaves it, so an officer can go
into every building, except the home,
who puts the discovery of a bottle of
beer above the Constitution.'"

Senator's Charge Denied

After the first skirmish had sub-
sided, Wayne B. Wheeler issued the
following statement with respect to
the Missouriian's accusations:

"The charge by Senator Reed that
I sat with the conference on the beer
bill on the date mentioned is not
true."

"In spite of the fact that Senator
Sterling denied this, Senator Reed
continued his speech on the theory
that his charge was true. I went to
the committee room when they closed
their work for the day and urged
them to agree on something in order
to secure a vote before the recess, and
prevent the opening of the breweries.
This is what Senator Reed and other
wet Senators are attempting to ac-
complish in their filibuster on this
bill. This amendment on search and
seizure was evidently injected into
the bill by the wets to muddy the
waters and cause delay."

"The same beer interests that cor-
rupted the policies of the nation are
back of this beer bill. A \$100,000
lot of imported malt liquors in
one lot is now ready for distribu-
tion if the passage of this bill is
delayed until after the recess, and the
beer regulations are issued. The
invisible lobby back of this filibuster
to force medical beer on the country
does not seem to worry those who
are vituperative and abusive of the
dry advocates who work in the open."

Announcing that he would carry his
fight against the rewritten House sub-
stitute for the Stanley amendment to
the floor of the Senate, Senator Ash-
urst after "bolting" the conference
earlier in the day, issued a statement.
He declared that he would refuse to
enter the conference "because of an
evident intention on the part of the
conferees to weaken and destroy the

effect of the Stanley amendment,
unanimously by the Senate."

House leaders declared last night
that they would rather let the Willis-
Campbell bill go by default and permit
the beer regulations to be issued than
accept the Stanley amendment which,
they claim, kills enforcement. The
substitute amendment was adopted by
nearly a three to one vote.

To force either house to recede with-
out offering something satisfying in
return is conceded to be an impossible
task. Unless the conferees strike
some middle ground for compromise,
passage of the anti-beer bill before
the Senate takes its recess next week
is regarded as extremely doubtful.
Owing to the rule governing the re-
venue bill, the question cannot be
brought up in the House before Mon-
day.

JAPAN PRAISED FOR CONDUCT IN WAR

British Premier Does Not See
Why Obligations to Japanese
Cannot Be Fulfilled Along
With Fraternity for America

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thurs-
day)—Speaking of the decisions
reached by the imperial conference in
the House of Commons today Mr.
Lloyd George stated that the Anglo-
Japanese alliance was discussed at
great length by the conference. It
was unanimously recognized that the
alliance was faithfully and loyally ob-
served by Japan during the war. Was
it suggested that Britain should now
turn round and say to Japan, "Thank
you for the trouble you have taken,
but we do not want you any longer?"

The British Empire must behave
like a gentleman. But he did not see
why it should be impossible to fulfill
the Empire's obligations to Japan,
and at the same time observe the
spirit of fraternity to the United
States. If the United States and Japan
could combine on the problems of the
Pacific that would be a great event
and a guarantee for the peace of the
world. The surest way to success in
the disarmament conference would be
through an understanding on the Pa-
cific, and he was still hopeful that
such an understanding would ensure
as a result of the Washington Con-
ference.

Speaking of the dominions' share
in the great war, he said that the
course of human events had been sud-
denly altered because the British Em-
pire had been proved to be a fact in-
stead of—as some people supposed—
a fiction. The various parts of the
Empire came to Britain's help in 1914
to support a policy which they had
had no voice in determining, and the
mother country was glad now to have
their opinions in fashioning her fu-
ture policy.

At the conference they decided on
all questions of foreign policy on
which the Empire should be informed,
and that where time permitted they
should be consulted. The question of
naval defense of the Empire was to
be considered by the different parlia-
ments of the Empire and it was from
them that any proposals must come.

ARGENTINA SENDS ENVOY TO MEXICO

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Dr.
Eufraasio Loza, former Governor of
the Province of Cordoba, has been ap-
pointed by the government as special
ambassador to represent Argentina at
the centennial celebration to be held
in Mexico City the coming autumn.
He will travel to Mexico on board the
Cruiser General Belgrano, together
with a delegation of young men who
will attend the students' congresses
to be held in Guatemala City and
Mexico City.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all
countries: One year, \$5.00; three months, \$1.50; one month, \$0.50. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Accep-
tance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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course, however, is to say as little as possible to aggravate the situation and leave it to the negotiators to try to reach a settlement which is obviously for the good of both countries.

Parliament to Adjourn
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—The uncertainty of the Irish situation has necessitated a change in the government's parliamentary program. Parliament will not be prorogued at present, but both Houses will adjourn tomorrow until October 18, with power to the Speaker to summon a meeting of Parliament in the interval if desired. It is intended at present, in any event, to prorogue Parliament on October 18.

CHANGED OUTLOOK OF BRITISH MINERS

While Proposing That Mines Be Nationalized Need for Securing Cooperation of Technicians and Business Staffs Is Seen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Christian Science Monitor learns that in the private session of the Miners' Federation conference yesterday, there was a general feeling that the reopening of personal differences could only damage the federation still further, therefore nothing more was heard of the feud between Frank Hodges and Noah Abbot, which resulted in a brief but fierce newspaper outburst a few weeks ago. A prominent delegate told The Christian Science Monitor that the conference having learnt the lessons of the tragic events during the dispute was anxious to forget dissensions and to set to work on a more constructive policy for the future. The effect of all this, and particularly of the unsparing criticism of Herbert Smith, was seen today when the delegates reached a discussion on the nationalization of the coal industry.

A resolution early reflected the changed outlook; while suggesting that the coal industry could not be placed on a satisfactory basis until publicly owned, it laid stress on the necessity of securing the cooperation of both technical and manual workers in running the industry. The resolution further laid down that the federation's future policy to achieve nationalization should be to educate and organize opinion until its pressure was sufficient to compel the attention of the government.

This view was even more strongly emphasized in the discussion. One delegate was heard with manifest approval, when he argued that the miners themselves, as well as the public, needed education on the subject. "It would be impossible even under nationalization," he said in effect, "to attain to the fullest possible efficiency unless the miners recognized that they must secure the wholehearted support and cooperation of the technicians and business staffs in the administration and management of the industry."

Other speakers declared that the public will never get cheap coal under the existing system because of the heavy toll taken by factors, merchants and retailers in distribution. One gathered that in the future political campaign for nationalization, the miners' leaders will make the most of the arguments afforded by the fact that in many towns besides London the present retail price of coal is double the price at the pithead. It was argued today that only by nationalization can a simplified and cheaper system of distribution be organized.

ITALO-RUSSIAN TRADE ACCORD SANCTIONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The text of the Italo-Russian trade agreement has already been approved by the Cabinet and will be signed in a few days. The agreement has been drafted along the lines of the Anglo-Russian scheme and was originally outlined in London by Dr. F. Giannini, the Italian commercial representative, and Leonid B. Krassin.

In this document Russia guarantees Italy the same conditions as other countries and will consider the Italian petitions for public and private credit. Moscow undertakes to abstain from all revolutionary propaganda in Italy. Negotiations will commence immediately for the establishment of commercial representatives.

ADVANCE OF GREEK ARMY CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ATHENS, Greece (Thursday).—The Greek Army is continuing its advance and has captured three undamaged bridges on the Sakaria River which the Kemalists, owing to the hurried nature of their flight, were not able to destroy. General Papoulas expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the progress of the campaign which, he states, will soon reach a triumphant conclusion.

[Note: The clearing of the Sakaria region of Kemalists means that the Greeks will be able to attack Gordian and the Kemalists will probably have to retire on Angora.]

MINISTER RETURNS TO SWEDEN

NEW YORK, New York.—Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, left yesterday on the steamship Berengaria to resume his post.

CHINA TO ATTEND FAR EAST CONGRESS

President Harding's Invitation Has Been Cordially Accepted but the Chinese Are Not Too Sanguine as to the Results

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The absorbing topic of conversation is, at the present time, the issues involved in the Pacific conference proposed by President Harding, whose invitation China has accepted. China has come out of all previous conferences at the small end of the horn. Her last experience was at Paris where, notwithstanding the fervid assurances that the United States was her best friend and would stand by her to the bitter end, she found at the close of the negotiations that a whole province had been sacrificed to propitiate three other powers that were more influential and stronger than she.

Shantung remains as a standing warning to China not to place too much reliance even upon friends of whose intentions she has not even the slightest suspicion. In Paris she trusted more to American help than to her own pleading, eloquent though the words of Dr. Wellington Koo undoubtedly were, but she was not saved from humiliation when the Council of Five refused her the small courtesy of signing the Treaty with reservations as to Shantung and insisted that she should take the whole Treaty or no part of it. Her Paris experience is the key to understanding China's attitude to the Pacific conference.

Will reasonable attention be given to reasonable claims? Will China's wishes be sought for and given due consideration when the affairs of China are discussed or will settlements be based upon the political expediency of rival powers each of which is balancing its claims against those of its competitors without any reference to China's good? Is China to be treated as a self-respecting nation that resents being made the football of the powers in their exciting game of commercial competition and is she to be allowed to give free and full utterance to her views as to her own future?

Good Intentions Doubted
These and similar feelings are being exchanged by members of the Cabinet and prominent men interested in the welfare of their country. A well-known official who has been mentioned as a possible choice for China's representative is quoted as having said that he did not want to become a second Lou Cheng-tsing (China's delegate to the Paris Peace Conference), in other words he was doubtful of the good intentions of those responsible for the conference. It seemed to him only a new device to iron out differences among the powers interested in China without any reference to China herself.

Several names have been suggested for China's delegate, among them being Dr. W. Yen (the present Minister of Foreign Affairs), Chow Tse-chu (the former Minister of Finance), Chu Chi-chien (the special envoy who has been paying a visit to America and Europe and who was the former Minister of the Interior). Another suggestion has been that the Premier, Chung Yun-peng, should himself go. One appointment is certain—that of Alfred Sze, as a member of the Commission.

China's Acceptance Comes

Second of Nations Thus to Make Formal Reply to Invitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The second acceptance of the formal invitation of the United States to participate in the conference on the limitation of armaments, that of China, was received by the State Department yesterday. France had already accepted and announced that if possible Aristide Briand, the Premier, would attend as head of the French delegation. The delay in acceptance by the other powers causes no uneasiness, as all have given approval by accepting the informal invitation. There are many details to be considered, and this government is in communication with the other governments and understands that everything is being forward favorably.

The acceptance by the Republic of China of the invitation to participate in the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the conference on limitation of armaments, presented to the State Department through the Chinese Minister at Washington yesterday, was as follows:

"On the 13th instant a note was received from the American Chargé d'Affaires at Peking transmitting the invitation of the President of the United States to the Government of the Republic of China to participate in a conference to be held in Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921."

"A conference for the purpose stated meets with the hearty concurrence of the Government of the Republic of China. Since the conclusion of the war in Europe the fear is general that there may again be a recurrence of the horrors of war. Furthermore, the center of gravity in matters international has recently shifted to the Pacific and the Far East. China occupies an important place, not only on account of the extent of its territory and the destiny of its population, but also on account of its geographical position. The Pacific and Far Eastern questions as viewed by the Chinese people are questions affecting the peace of the world of the present day."

"This conference at Washington, called by the President of the United States for the promotion of peace,

cannot but contribute in large measure to the accomplishment of results that will enable the people of the world to enjoy prosperity and happiness and obtain permanent release from the calamities of war. It is with special satisfaction that the government of the Republic of China makes known its desire to cooperate on a footing of equality with other governments in this beneficial movement."

"The American Government, by declaring that it is not its purpose to attempt to define the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and Far East, gives evidence of its readiness to be fair to all, without any preconceived bias. The Government of the Republic of China desires to take the same position, and will participate in the conference in the spirit of friendship and with a cordial appreciation of the importance of the sources of controversy as stated in the American Chargé's note and observe perfect frankness and cordiality in the exchange of views and in arriving at decisions, to the end that the purpose of the President of the United States to promote universal peace may be fulfilled."

HUNGARY DISLIKES TERMS OF TREATY

Not Only Has Burgenland to Be Handed Over to Austria, but the Hungarians May Not Get Territory From Jugo-Slavia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—As the time draws near when Hungary, in fulfillment of her treaty obligations, will be called upon to hand over to the allied commissioners that territory known as Burgenland, the Hungarians grow increasingly restive and no stone is being left unturned in an effort to find a compromise acceptable to Austria or the Allies. August 27 is the date fixed on which Burgenland or Western Hungary shall be transferred by way of the allied commissioners to Austria, and already many efforts have been made in Budapest, in the first place to avoid the necessity for handing over any territory whatsoever, and later to give Austria the most productive parts of the country, while retaining for Hungary the less valuable districts.

The latest proposal has been that the important town of Odenburg should remain Hungarian on the contention that the great majority of the population were Hungarians by birth and preferred to remain under Hungarian rule. To all these offers Austria has persistently turned a deaf ear and insists on the whole territory being handed over in accordance with the terms stipulated in the Treaty of Trianon, and further more that the territory shall be transferred in a peaceful and orderly manner.

A Republic Proclaimed

Burgenland is to a great extent a rich agricultural district upon which Austria in the past relied for supplies of food and milk, but since the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire virtually all supplies have been withheld from Austria, with the result that the sufferings of the Austrian people have been greatly increased, and in particular those of the population of Vienna, who relied almost wholly upon the food products of western Hungary.

Austria has every desire to remain on friendly terms with Hungary, and in regard to certain proposals made by the Budapest Government for the rectification of the frontier lines, John Schober, the Austrian Premier and Foreign Minister, has intimated his willingness to discuss this matter, but only when the transfer of the territory in question has been completed.

Some reason for the reluctance on the part of Hungary to give up Burgenland may be found in the attitude of the inhabitants of Baranya, a province of Jugo-Slavia which according to the Treaty's terms must be handed over by Jugo-Slavia to Hungary. The Pecs of Baranya are reported to have proclaimed an autonomous republic in the Hungarian country under the protectorate of Jugo-Slavia, at the same time refusing to accept the terms of the Trianon treaty or Hungarian rule.

Evacuation Demanded

Apart from the fact that the Pecs are averse to becoming part of Hungary, since the Province includes some of the richest mines in that region, it is easy to see that the Jugo-Slavs would prefer an independent republic under their protectorate rather than to lose the district altogether. Moreover as the coal miners have threatened to destroy the mines in event of the terms of the Treaty of Trianon being enforced it would appear as if the Horthy Government had some reason to doubt the Pecs as a satisfactory quid pro quo for western Hungary.

The Council of Ambassadors in Paris has sent an immediate request to Belgrade insisting on the necessity of the Jugo-Slav Government evacuating Hungarian territory in accordance with the Treaty of Trianon.

OIL TANKERS IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SAN DIEGO, California.—More than 100 tankers flying the American flag are now tied up as a result of the attitude of the Mexican Government on the oil situation, the Bureau of Navigation has announced. Reduced demand for fuel oil because of the shipping depression and slackening of the foreign demand for oils are contributing factors, it is reported.

MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Dr. Ramon Zelaya has been named as Costa Rican Minister to Great Britain.

SENATORS DISCUSS ARMAMENT RACE

English Premier's Announcement of "One Power Standard" a Proof of Necessity of Ending Competition, It Is Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dispatches from London carrying the announcement just made to the House of Commons by David Lloyd George, British Premier, to the effect that the imperial naval policy of the future would be to maintain a navy equal to that of any other, provoked great interest in Washington and particularly among members of the United States Senate, where the naval controversy has centered during recent months.

While the "big navy" forces in the Senate received the announcement of the British Premier as an additional argument for the continuation of the American building program, the general view was that the policy outlined by the head of the British Government is not to be taken as reflecting any desire on the part of Great Britain to put any obstacles in the path to the reduction of naval expenditures.

Dominions to Aid

The intimation that the dominions would hereafter take part in the maintenance of a "single power" navy was regarded as especially significant, as indicating an agreement for imperial defense which would make possible the carrying out of a naval program which Great Britain proper might be unable to shoulder. In other words the decision of the imperial conference in this respect went far to dispose of the contentions of those "big navy" men in Congress, one of whose main arguments always was that because of inequality of resources the United States was in a position to outstrip the British building program.

While some Senators deprecated the discussion of naval policies and the talk of bigger navies at this time, the general view is that the announcement merely accentuates the urgency for an agreement, in that it serves notice on the world that if the race in armaments is to continue Great Britain will all costs be prepared to keep her position of naval supremacy as the vital safeguard of imperial security.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who has stood for the suspension of the American building program pending an agreement between the principal naval powers, expressed the opinion that Great Britain could not do otherwise than serve this notice, in view of the fact that the United States construction program was being vigorously prosecuted, and that this fact had prepared the House of Commons to expect a declaration of policy from the government.

American Example Followed

"Great Britain," said Senator King, "occupies a position different from most nations. She is dependent upon her ships for food supplies. She needs no army and has never maintained one except in war. The largely true of Japan. The situation is one that accentuates the imperative necessity for an international agreement for a reduction in armaments. As long as we continue to build and maintain a great navy we must expect our course to react upon other nations and to cause them to also increase their appropriations for military and naval purposes."

"Following the war, Great Britain expressed a desire to reduce her naval construction. She did not build a single capital ship during the latter part of the war, nor expend a shilling for the construction of one. But in the debates in the British Parliament but two months ago attention was called to the fact that the United States was vigorously prosecuting a program calling for 17 capital as well as other warships and which, if completed, would involve this country in an expenditure of \$1,500,000,000 for naval purposes. Following this debate Parliament voted for an appropriation to begin the construction of new capital ships for the British Navy. In other words our naval policy has forced Great Britain to modify her former program. If we had ceased building capital ships pending an agreement for the limitation of armaments I feel sure Great Britain would not have entered upon her present naval program."

Conference Jeopardized

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, who in a recent speech intimated doubt as to the appointment of Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader of the Senate, for membership on the American delegation to the international conference, said:

"With one of the delegates (Senator Lodge) representing the United States at the coming disarmament conference expressing the thought in the Senate within 24 hours after his appointment that our present naval expenditures are below the safety mark, and Lloyd George, who is also expected to attend the conference, declaring that Great Britain must have a navy as big as any other in the world, it seems to me that the chances of the conference ending in any real agreement are jeopardized. We appear to be talking about disarmament in one breath, and about the need of larger navies and armies in the next. Consistency appears to have been hopelessly lost sight of."

"Big navy" Senators cited the British Premier's statement as fresh proof that the United States also should maintain a navy equal to that of any other country in the world.

"Lloyd George's statement does not surprise me," said Miles Polinder (R.), Senator from Washington, acting

chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. "The British Premier's utterances do not startle those who have followed the naval policy developed by Great Britain since the armistice. His declaration is but further evidence of the folly and shortsightedness of those who forced a reduction of American naval expenditures and a virtual suspension of the construction of battle cruisers and other naval vessels absolutely essential to the proper protection of the American people in any future emergency that may arise."

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE TO MEET IN GENEVA

Delegates Have Been Summoned to a Session on August 29 to Make Recommendations as to Delimiting of Silesian Frontier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Viscount Ishii, who is at present president of the Council of the League of Nations, after consultations with Aristide Briand and Leon Bourgeois, the principal French delegates, has convoked a session of the Council for August 29 at Geneva. Thus the deliberations upon the letter of the Supreme Council relative to the delimitation of the frontier in Upper Silesia will begin just before the meeting of the Assembly of the League. It is too early to indicate the procedure which will be followed. The French do not agree that the Council of the League shall in its turn divest itself of responsibility and pass on the question to a special tribunal as suggested by Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Briand, in an interview which he gave to journalists in general, seems to lay stress on the fact that it is to the Council of the League that the Supreme Council looks. Another point which is especially taken up by journalists is Mr. Briand's insistence on the fact that the Council of the League is only to make recommendations and not to make definite decisions. It is for the Supreme Council to reach final decisions. To the interpretation of the newspapers which is, so far as it goes, exact, it is, however, necessary to add that the Supreme Council pledged itself in advance to accept the conclusions of the League.

Technically it can only be the Supreme Council which will fix the frontiers, and the "League" has made a point of this, even suggesting that there is some illegality in the reference to the League. It is then distinctly understood that mere recommendations are to come from the League, but that the statesmen will accept these recommendations without demur. The publicist, Leon Bailby, again refers warningly to the possible isolation of France and asks that France should decide, with a sense of responsibility, whether the Upper Silesian problem is to dominate and vitiate the whole foreign policy of the country.

It is only too likely, he says, that if France expects from the League a solution in conformity with her views she will have a fresh deception worse than the previous one, for she cannot be resentful against a single country but will believe herself abandoned by the ensemble of the peoples. The isolation of France, he continues, can be accepted only by a few fools under the pretext that France is the first military power of the world. He demands reflection.

German Views on Silesia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—In the interests of peace, among the inhabitants of Upper Silesia a meeting took place at Katowitz. The representatives of German and Polish parties and the trade unions present decided to publish immediately in German and Polish newspapers an appeal to the inhabitants emphasizing the necessity for overriding national differences, opposing all acts of violence and a forced policy, and announcing the formation of committees of both nationalities on an equal footing whose efforts would be for peaceable cooperation for order and safety.

The majority of the newspapers comment very favorably on Mr. Lloyd George's speech. Confidence is again expressed that Upper Silesia will be justly apportioned. Ullitzka Breslau, a member of the Reichstag and a competent judge of Silesian conditions, stated his conviction to representatives of the press that if the plebiscite were held again, not 60 but 90 per cent would vote to remain German. During the past month the Poles have so plainly shown their incapacity to organize or govern that many Polish inhabitants in Rybnik and Pless who voted for Poland would now willingly reverse their decision if possible.

Italian Troops for Silesia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The Cabinet decided yesterday to send 1040 additional soldiers to Upper Silesia, and also appointed Senator Victor Scialoja, Senator Ferraris, Senator Discaia, and Senator Giovannelli as representatives of Italy at the League of Nations meeting.

Baltimore to Hawaii

Calling at Havana, Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco, De Luxe Steamers, BUCKEYE STATE, HAWKEYE STATE, Leave Baltimore for Hawaii every 8 weeks. MATSON NAVIGATION CO. Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board 24 South Gay St., Baltimore, Md. or any local steamship agent.

CUBANS HOPE PLEA WILL GIVE RELIEF

Mission Members Reassured in Regard to Raw Sugar Duty Prospects by Their Minister—Report Forthcoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Knowledge of the friendliness between the two countries in the past has instilled a lively hope in members of the Cuban mission that the United States Government will give fair consideration to Cuba's plea for relief from the proposed duty of two cents on raw sugar provided in the Fordney tariff bill.

This is the purport of a statement made to the members of the Cuban mission during their session in connection with the proposed duties yesterday afternoon by the Cuban minister. A report which the mission is preparing on these economic questions will be ready for the State Department, it is expected, next week.

The Cuban Minister reminded the members of the mission that "they came to state faithfully and sincerely Cuba's willingness, as far as she is able, to preserve and insure with this great nation as close commercial relations as have existed in the past."

Cooperation Necessary

"Your appointment by our honorable President, authorized by Congress, manifests at home and abroad the increasing patriotic solidarity and the necessary cooperation which in spite of the present crisis has been achieved by our ruling powers and between them and the representative organizations of our leading industries and commercial interests. It could not be otherwise unless all the economic misfortunes, together with unfitness for independent life, should conspire to destroy the stability of the institutions of the Cuban Republic and to hurl the wealth of the nation into an abyss or an irremediable bankruptcy."

"The memory of our glorious past and the knowledge of the cordial and just spirit that has always been manifest in the relations of the American Government with Cuba, however grave may be the situation which requires your presence here to explain Cuba's actual necessities and her urgent need for remedies, instill in us a lively hope that our requests will be considered fairly and that we shall obtain the assistance necessary to revive our industries, the life of our nation, as well as to reestablish the good credit of our Republic, so deeply wounded by grave errors, which must be recognized and corrected in order to restore confidence."

Efforts Given Support

"At this time the restoration of confidence will save our native land," he declared. "Your lofty mission will contribute much to this end. Even though you do not see each and every aspiration of the Cuban people, the crucial reality which gave rise to the action that determined your arrival will have been impressed in an eloquent manner upon many who influence in some way the moral and economic control of our country as an imperative decree. They will be led not only to support your noble efforts, but to apply to our misfortunes the strength and immediate remedies that they favor, knowing that the time is short in which events are approaching a climax. However generous and disinterested may be the aid of this nation in the first instance, it is the Cubans themselves upon whom rests the ultimate responsibility of saving their country."

RAILWAY OFFICIALS REJECT MEN'S PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Demands of the five leading railway brotherhoods to wipe out the recent wage cut, to withdraw all further demands for wage decrease, and to eliminate time and one half for overtime in train and yard service, were refused yesterday by the western railroads on the ground that the demands disregard the interest of the public in economical operation and resultant lower freight and passenger rates. The decision followed a two-day conference between the executives of the brotherhoods and a committee representing the western carriers.

In declining the brotherhoods' request, the railroads declared:

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Steak and Lobster Dinner.
Staterooms reserved.
Fare Round Trip Incl. tax, \$2.00
Children 5 and under 15, \$1.00
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LAMPART & HOLT LINE.
Regular sailings of luxurious steamers, 17,000 ton displacement, especially designed for travel in the tropics. Company's Office, 42 Broadway, New York, or any Steamship or Tourist Agent, Raymond & Whitcomb, 17 Temple Place, General District Agent.

BATH, ME. KENNEBEC RIVER
BOOTHBAY HARBOR AND THE ISLANDS
REGULAR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE
KENNEBEC NAVIGATION CO.
FOSTER'S WHARF, BOSTON Main 2887

quest, the committee informed the brotherhoods' executives that "a proper regard for the public interest in the operation of the railroads does not permit the officials of the railroads to give assurance that such requests for further decreases as have been made will be withdrawn. This committee has no knowledge as to how many railroads have made requests for further decreases, but there is a demand on the part of the public for reductions in freight and passenger rates, and such reductions cannot be made under the present labor costs. There is no assurance that the cost of living will not be decreased within the next few months, and for the railroads to take the position that there would be no requests for decreases in wages presented in lawful and orderly manner to the board, there could be no justification."

"This committee realizes that many railroads have certain rules in their schedules which are not in keeping with the rulings and principles laid down by the Railroad Labor Board, and cannot bind themselves to refrain from asking relief from such burdensome and expensive conditions where they exist."

"In their duty to the public as imposed upon them by the Transportation Act the railroads must, perforce, put into effect and maintain decreases in wages, just as they recognize the authority of the board in giving effect to increases such as were granted by decision No. 2, which increased the pay of railroad employees approximately \$600,000,000 per annum."

Similar requests were made by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and a similar answer was given to E. T. Manion, president of that organization.

SPECIAL BUSINESS TRAINING PROVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—An innovation in the curriculum of the University of Maryland this year will be courses in business organization and administration. The courses are being arranged for the benefit of former service men who are receiving vocational education, and for civilians. Plans are being made for the enrollment of between 500 and 600 students in day and evening courses.

The former service men will receive instruction through cooperation between the university and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Many civilians, however, and particularly business men whose educational deficiencies might make it impossible for them to enter a college according to the usual standard of requirements, have appealed to the university for strictly business courses. These will include courses in accounting, business law and related subjects.

NEW GERMAN TAXATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The most productive source of revenue in the new taxation scheme is the proposed tax on a graduated scale upon capital increased since the war. Provision is made for a tax of 5 per cent upon capital increased by 11,000 marks; 15 per cent upon 1,000,000 marks; 26 per cent on 5,000,000 marks and 29 per cent on 20,000,000 marks. The tax proposals are meeting with keen opposition among the capitalists.

BIG SHIP IN COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The super dreadnaught California, constructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, went into commission August 10, Captain H. Z. Zeigemeier, United States Navy, in command of the California, and the crew of 1400 which has been recruited is composed entirely of Californians.

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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady! Every man is odd.

Miss Sally Hopkins

There lives within the radius of my observation a woman who is what people commonly call a "character," nor is this only because a good many years ago she decided to wear short hair, and did wear short hair, and wears short hair now, but because a good many personal peculiarities of an odd and harmless kind unite to make her different from her neighbors. She is neat in attire, with blue eyes and an ever-bright blue bow on her hat, and often as I have seen her, I saw her the other day and at first failed to recognize her. But that was due, so to speak, to the stage setting. We have in our town a barber shop with a window close to the sidewalk, and as I passed this window I saw a strange person sitting upright in the barber chair, and immediately I wondered who this strange person might be. Such wonder is instinctive in a town where one knows all the faces, and a newcomer is something of an event. "That little gentleman," said I to myself, but without needing words, "has rather a scholarly profile, and yet I wouldn't say necessarily that he is a scholar. He might be an actor, perhaps a native of the town making a visit. Or again he might be a clergyman—I wonder if any of the churches hereabouts has a new minister. A pleasant, intelligent-looking gentleman!" And then, in a flash, I realized that somewhere in that barber shop a feminine hat with an ever-bright blue bow was hanging on a hook, and that this little "gentleman," sitting so straight in the barber's chair, and all tucked up and around in the polka-dotted toga with which barbers array their clients, was no other than Miss Sally Hopkins, having her hair cut.

Miss Sally Hopkins lives by herself in a small house, which attracts the eye of an occasional motorist because it is one of those "quaint" old houses which have come down from the first quarter of the nineteenth century to please antiquarians. I doubt, however, that Miss Sally takes any antiquarian interest in her house, for her voice for short hair, in spite of all the small boys in town, was long ago an expression of character which I have not met in any lovers of the antique. They do not, when of the long-haired sex, cut off their hair because they find it personally more convenient to wear it short. They may, as some are now doing, "bob" it in pursuit of a fashion. But nothing on earth, I fancy, would induce Miss Sally to wear her hair "bobbed."

Before I knew her, in the old days when melodrama reigned in the lower priced playhouses, Sally used to be a theatergoer; now it would be reasonably just to describe her as a "movie fan," which brings her entertainment within walking distance, for although our town never offered weekly melodrama, it does provide weekly pictures. And "pictures," or, to be quite accurate, "the pictures," Miss Hopkins prefers to call this favorite entertainment: she speaks as a matter of course of "going to the pictures," but I have never heard her use the word "movie." Melodrama demanded a trip by train to the nearest city, and a return at midnight, but once a week she made the journey, and for all I know, carried her lantern to the railway station and left it there to light her way home through the dark village streets. At any rate now one meets her, unlighted lantern in hand, on her way to the pictures, and may meet her again, with her lantern lighted, on her way home.

But she gave up melodrama before motion pictures had supplanted it. There was a rule made for theaters that women in the audience should take off their hats, and the logic of this rule did not appeal to Sally Hopkins. And when she found that it was a matter of choice between giving up the theater and taking off her hat, she gave up the theater. No more weekly trips to the city. Then came the pictures, and the Happy Hour Theater opened its doors for bi-weekly performances where the distant Opera House had only now and then offered a lecture, concert, or the performance of traveling players. But there remained the question of the hat, and although I think it must be admitted that Miss Hopkins compromised, she kept her individual independence. By arrangement with the management she obtained a permanent seat where her hat does not interfere with anybody else's view of the screen, and in that seat she wears it.

People with long memories tell me that it is the same hat. But that, of course, is impossible, for no blue bow can remain year after year of an identical brightness. There must be times when Miss Sally decorates her hat with a new ribbon, but she chooses the date so nicely that observing eyes have never been able to say that the old blue bow is getting shabby or that the new blue bow is actually new. And so to all intents and purposes she occupies the unique position of being a woman who never has and never desires, but one hat. As I have said, Miss Sally lives by herself, and perhaps, for a woman of such definite ideas and habits, this is just as well. In winter she shovels

the snow from the path that leads to her front door, and in summer she pushes the lawn mower back and forth over the brief expanse of her front yard, or supervises the man who comes and cuts a tiny crop of hay beyond the edge of the lawn. One sees the ever blue bow against a white background of snow, or against the green background of summer foliage; or again one meets it coming home from a marketing expedition "down town," the owner with her basket of provisions in one hand and her oil can in the other—or did I tell recently, when the oil can came to town, and Miss Sally, like the rest of us, gave over carrying an oil can from the grocery, and took up the easier custom of setting an empty can on the step for the oil man to collect and replace with a full one. Those silent companions, the oil can and the milk bottle, often sit there together; and I have observed, when Miss Sally opens the door to take them in, that she does not wear in the house her well-known hat.

It is another of Miss Sally's peculiarities that she has neither a cat nor a canary, a dog nor a parrot. I include the parrot rather out of deference to what seems to me more a tradition than because the conversation, but limited, bird seems a suitable companion. It has been represented, ever since I can remember, that women enjoyed the society of a parrot, but as I have never known anybody, man or woman, who actually owned a parrot, I could hardly expect myself to associate Miss Hopkins with such ownership. But a cat, dog, or canary would be more likely companions, and the lack of either of them in the little cottage adds to the peculiar isolation of this odd little woman to whom such isolation appears to be a normal and cheerful way of living.

Miss Sally, I suspect, is good company for herself; at any rate I have heard her talking to herself in congenial satisfaction. And this talking to oneself is by no means so rare as the modern school of dramatic criticism, which inexorably refuses to allow the dramatist to use soliloquies, imagines. Persons who live much alone, like Sally Hopkins, easily fall into this habit; and even I, who do not live much alone, have heard myself soliloquizing, not, to be sure, as



In the summer she pushes the lawn mower back and forth.

connectedly and poetically as young Hamlet, but with real words. And I have met dignified gentlemen, crossing Boston Common where the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table used to cross that historic spot and may be liberally have kept himself company in the same sociable manner, talking to themselves in a modestly low tone of voice, with much affability. I like sometimes to think of Sally as the Misses Hopkins, nor, I suspect, am I altogether wrong in thinking that she finds herself good company that those who regard her as a lonely person make a mistake and waste their sympathy. I observe externally, a mere onlooker at her more public life, but I regard Miss Hopkins as a reasonably happy person, with an income sufficient unto a few needs—her house, her food, her fuel, the blue bow on her hat, her weekly evening at "the pictures," and sufficient oil for the lantern which, like a little short-haired female Diogenes looking for honesty, she always carries to light her way. And it is characteristic also of her inflexibility that she continues to carry that lantern although it is now some years since the fathers appropriated money to light the road with electricity, and lanterns many times brighter than Miss Sally's were permanently hung on poles along the street.

The Raising of Teasels

The town of Skaneateles, New York, has a thriving industry perhaps not duplicated elsewhere in the United States. It raises teasels and finds a steady demand for all it can produce. Now, not every one knows what teasels are. The teasel is a plant that produces a ball of porcupine-like quills, the largest from three to four inches long and two inches wide. These are an indispensable element in the manufacture of broadcloth, felts, and woollen goods of the finer grades. The teasels grow from three to five feet high, on prickly green stems with spiky leaves, for two years. Then they are harvested, usually in August, and dried with great care. They are sold to a firm of teasel dealers in the town which, in turn, parcels them out to woollen manufacturers all over the country.

The cloth manufacturer bores a hole through the teasels and ranges them on a shaft against which he runs his finer qualities of fabrics. The points are very brittle and as fine as the finest needle. These points scrape the cloth and give it its nap or woolly surface. Machinery can be used to do this only in the cheaper grades of material.

SUSSEX TILES AND HOUSES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. Houses should come like mushrooms in a meadow. In the night they should not be there. In the morning you should see them. In the landscape they should seem as natural as a tree by a stream, a boulder on a moor. They should occasion no surprise, no wonder, just acceptance. Of course, I am thinking of the country. I doubt if there are houses in a town. Town folk do not really know what a house is; to them it is a structure for which you pay rent and which a landlord ought to keep in repair. So in towns men build what will yield great rents and need little repair.

Why do all things end in color? The splendors of a sunset sky, the glories of autumn leaves. The natural materials of which a house may be built without offense have this quality. Men seek out materials that will not change, that lay no sacrifice on the altar of Time and receive no blessing from her touch. It was they who brought blue slates into the countryside, slates on which no lichen will grow, to which no house leak will cling. The old roofs disappear, and with them the glory of a house, for the glory of a house is its roof.

If I built a house in a wood, I should cover the roof with beech bark, so silvery gray that the big trees look like tethered elephants. In the spring and summer it should be dappled with twinkling lights as the wind sang among the green leaves. In the autumn the roof would be splashed with red and gold and brown, as it caught the falling fluttering leaves and held them for a moment on their way to the waiting earth. In the winter the frost would silver my roof till the stars in the cold blue sky should not shine more serenely.

So it should be because my house was kin to the wood that sheltered it. Houses should be as native to the soil as the folk they house. On the rock they should be built of rock, and where rock ends and house begins should be a mystery. On the clay they should be of clay, sun-baked, fire-burned clay, shaped by hand and sought for by molding moss and lingering lichen. There should be nothing alien in a house to the soil on which it stands.

I know a village that has clung to the side of a windswept moor since the days of Edward the Confessor. Blown and gnarled oaks covered then what is now the moor, and in those oaks the villagers found their roof trees. No sentimental term to them; but real truth, four trees stripped of their branches, bending to each other till they touched, rising from ground to ridge. In between, stones roughly shaped were placed to form a wall. Branches stripped of twigs, stretching from tree to tree, made a cradle for the roof, and the roof, what but the lichen the heather taken from its task of sheltering grouse to make a thatch for man. That was in the old, old days, but later the oaks vanished, the sheep grazed and the grouse sheltered where their roofs had been, the mason learned to build with shapelier stones, the carpenter to square his timber, and for the roof they searched the quarries till they found thin slabs of stone to take the place of thatch. Sheltered now by no forest, on the moor their houses stand, twigs built, roof and wall, moor houses built of moor stone and colored by the moor weather.

West Sussex is veined with roads like a leaf. There are the great highways from Chichester to Arundel, from Midhurst to Petersfield, King's highways, meant to make His Majesty felt throughout the shire, roads along which the King's Sheriff journeyed with the King's Judge on the way to the King's Assize. Roads where the Tobjan, gallant as Duval, lurked secure in the knowledge of the network of lanes and byways in which his back, veritable mazes in which his pursuers were easily lost. As we follow him, the road grows little worse as it passes from the highway to the Hall; it narrows and roughens as it goes from farm to farm, till at last, plunging down to the stream, our horses scrambling up the other bank, we find ourselves in paths where the wheels that bear us brush the hedges on either side and we wonder if at last we shall have to take foot and trudge homeward.

It is worth the adventure, if you want to drop a century in a furlong and get back to Saxon England inside an hour, to plunge down these Sussex lanes with me. In and out, up and down I will take you till we reach the stream, and the mound where still enshrined, an altar stands at which many a Saxon Thane and Norman Knight bent the knee. A trellised door keeps out the birds, and lets in the bees whose drone might be the echo of long silenced chants. Hard by a cottage stands in whose walls embedded lie the fragments of a nobler house, all the stains of time upon its walls while autumn blends the color of its roof. But the best of all is the Sussex tile, on roof or wall; the walls indeed seemed raised, but as pretence for the roofs, long raking gables with unbroken slopes to house and barn, covered with tiles where color riots. Painters seek Italy but I am content to stand in a Sussex street and see against a sky like a sapphire a fourteenth-century house rear its roof. Old beams, crumbling stone, lichen-covered tile, fused into one gorgeous enamel.

The country is a green robe studded with gems; in every embowered lane these jewels shine. The great barns, with their vast doors and deep cavernous darknesses, seem the haunts of autumn opulence; they wear her fa-

vors through all the seasons on their long tile-covered sides. What alchemy did the fire work to turn this Sussex tile into so rare a thing, from what crucible did such color come? Is it, perhaps, some potency of mother earth, that potency that covers the bare framework of the world with grass and tree, field and forest, jungle and plain, which here upon these Sussex tiles spreads a broderie more beautiful than



A moor house, stone built roof and walls.

any brocade, more rare than any damask, beyond all weaving and dyeing, as a diamond is beyond all paste?

THE BLUE HERON AIR ROUTE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. "Want to see something queer?" "Sure thing! If you can show me anything exciting in this country, try it out."

"Oh, you're prejudiced! There are lots of interesting things around here if you only know where to look for them. There are the pine forests we've planted by hand, but right now I want to take you to something I bet you never heard of before. Come on, it's only a two-mile ride!"

It was the forest supervisor speaking, and the scene was laid in the Sand Hills region of Nebraska. Probably few people in the United States are aware that in the central part of that State there is an area nearly half as large as that of New York which is nothing but rolling, grass-covered hills of sand. In the midst of this treeless waste the United States Government has created the Nebraska National Forest, where large reforestation operations are conducted. On this particular day I was out riding on an inspection trip with the supervisor.

"This is a long two miles! Hadn't we better cut across country instead of following this winding trail?" "No, we're on the right track! It's right over the next rise."

We topped the hill and pulled up our horses to rest. Below us in a shady pocket lay a stunted forest of hackberry trees—a landmark in the endless stretch of rolling sand. Suddenly, a great rustling stirred the miniature forest; cries resounded in the air, and with a mighty flapping and roar of wings a cloud of ungainly, slate-colored birds rose from the tree tops. "How does that strike you?" exclaimed the supervisor, grinning at my look of amazement.

"That sure is wonderful! What kind of birds are they?" "Blue Herons—the Great Blue Herons of the Sand Hills. But that's only a part of it. Let's ride down into the grove."

Passing through a gate in the barbed-wire fence we made our way into the center of the forest. The scrubby trees were filled with the enormous nests of the herons—rude structures fashioned from twigs and branches. From every side sounded the muffled shrieks and calls of the young birds in the nests.

"This forest," said the supervisor with a wave of his hand, "is one of the unique things of the Sand Hills, and I believe you'll bear me out that a fellow doesn't often see the like. The birds have to bring their food from the Loup and Dismal rivers, three to ten miles away, by what I call 'The Blue Heron Air Route.' The 'freighters' on this route make the round trip twice a day. The 'ships' of this air route aren't much for speed, but you can't beat them for efficiency. As you probably noted when we rode down here, they've got a wing spread of more than five feet. Their engines work automatically, and require no lubrication; they don't have to run into a hangar during a storm, and their depreciation amounts to almost nothing. They have an ordinary airplane beaten a mile, as they can rise and descend vertically, requiring no special landing fields, and are equipped with a klaxon that's always on the job."

"We call this 'The Heronry.' Every year about a hundred of these water birds nest here, miles from any stream or lake."

"But why the barbed-wire fence around this heron range? Do you have to protect the air 'freighters' from inquisitive visitors?" "You said it! 'Visitors' is the right word—four-legged ones! You see this little hackberry patch is about the only shady place for cattle in a good many miles. Here on the National Forest we have a good deal of range stock running under permit, because that's about all this country is good for, except to grow trees that are artificially planted. These hackberries are rather small, with slender trunks, and when the cattle 'shade-up' under them, they use the trees for rubbing posts. The heron build a kind of big platform nest on top of the trees, and this rubbing by the cattle caused the whole tree to shake."

"See that long line off there to the west in the sky? That's the 'freighters' of the 'Blue Heron Air Route' returning on their last round trip of the day. If we don't get a move on there'll be somebody beside these squawking boys in the trees who'll miss their supper. Let's go!"

FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. We have friends in the country, the kind of friends you get when you get back, and these friends have a garden behind their house and at their front door a mighty river and such sunsets as Turner painted. We live in a flat in town, and while we have compensations especially in winter, we have none of these summer things. So as soon as the snow has all rushed away down the gutters and the little robin starts singing, the little bottle-green car emerges from its cold storage like a woodchuck from his hole, takes a look round, turns his nose to the west, and we make a virtue of a pleasure in helping to put that garden to rights. This curious year spring came straight out of the snow, without a regret, a full fortnight early. It was warm, it even threatened to be hot, and the amount there is to be done in gardens when that happens is known only to gardeners. And this particular day was the first public holiday since the snow went, and we intended to make the most of it.

The day broke fine. "Fair and warmer," said the forecast at breakfast and we didn't ask for more. It had been getting fairer and warmer every day for a week and we were beginning to believe it would continue. We dressed for work, Katherine and I, breeches, heavy boots, and Norfolk; we held technical discussions with our hosts over a "party line," just when every other subscriber evidently wanted to be doing the same discussions about seeds for the garden and food for the family which we were to procure for the week because every one knows that friends in the country always want you to bring them a few unconsidered trifles from town whenever you are coming to see them.

As for the green car it had been fed and watered the night before and there was nothing to do but bring it round, load up, and start. All the world sparkled and glittered in the spring sunshine. The houses thinned away into fields where red and raked and planted corn and cattle were beginning to graze and woods where crows were cawing at the tops of their voices, and then all of a sudden between the roadside trees the everlasting hills came into view with a blue river at their foot. A pale-green haze was spread across them, a haze of poplars and willows, birches and larches all bursting into leaf, and every spruce was tipped with arrow heads of pale jade.

There was no doubt about work being the order of the day, everything in the world seemed to be working this spring morning. Our hosts met us garbed like ourselves. The garden tools leaned against the fence inviting handling. The robins and swallows, bluebirds and plovers in and out of the bird houses were all busy as they could possibly be, and if they stopped for a minute it was to sing a song between jobs.

We dug. Katherine is a tremendous digger; she spaded and forked; I hoed and raked and planted corn and measured while the family, aged 12, sowed a corner garden of her own with the remains of last year's seed packets from their box in the shed.

Lunch came upon us long before we realized what was happening to the time. We ate it round a green garden table under the poplars where already there was a dappled shade, and where we could see the river purple in the sunshine and packed all down the middle with pink and gray logs waiting for the spring sorting.

There were dozens more things to do, we really had hardly begun. One was the bathing float; swimming would soon begin and the float was hauled up on the bank in winter dry dock and its barrels were stored in the shed. It took an hour's hard work and all hands to launch it and when we finally pushed it off and moored it to a tree where neither wind nor tide could move it, it felt we had earned a rest. Then the canoe badly needed re-painting, but it would have to wait, because our first paddle was overdue. So off we paddled upstream, rather overloaded, but in calm water, until the roar of the rapids began to thunder and we could watch the foam tossed high to glitter in the sunshine when the lake took its plunge over the rocks.

As we turned homeward a black speck caught the bow paddler's roving eye, and her voice shook with excitement as she declared it to be a loon. It looked small, and we couldn't see its white shirt front, and we argued pro and con till the canoe rocked. Then it laughed at us, and the "pros" had it. It was rather a hoarse laugh, to be sure, just as if it hadn't properly tuned up for the summer, but it sufficed, and we talked of loons and all the camps we had had together, because if there is a genius of camps it certainly is the loon. We were home before we had finished, and the loon was still calling.

The afternoon was getting positively hot and it was only the first week in May and the ice hadn't been out of the

river a whole month yet. The float looked inviting and the thought of a swim began to master us. We had brought no bathing suits with us but this was the kind of house which kept spare ones in the cupboard under the stairs, so that didn't trouble us. In we went. Then we climbed out on the float and congratulated ourselves on having got my bicycle and rode a mile along the tram lines till I was attracted by a cool lane overhung with sweetly scented limes. I turned, dismounted and walked half the length of that sweet English byway, where the clover threw its inviting perfume toward me. The elderflowers' creamy clusters called for admiration. Why is the elderflower so severely left alone by the poets, I wonder? Trustingly I left my bicycle under a hedge and I tramped gayly along, and there I found it, the cottage of my dreams. Long and low and white it stood amid a wilderness of flowers. I peeped under the clipped yew at the gray flagged path where the lavender bush in the center flourished amazingly. The lattice windows were thrown open, and I got a glimpse of a copper warming pan and a grandfather clock. A spray of woodbine peeped in as curiously as I did. Ah, that woodbine! it clambered over the diamond panes up to the roof with its warm brown thatch which overhung the two tiny windows looking from under the eaves, like two brilliant eyes in the sunshine. The old stone seat under the quaint thatched porch won my heart at once. One side was covered with fragrant white jasmine. Sweet William and pinks now flourish where the red of fallen peony petals still lay: clumps of humble yet gay thrift at the feet of the tall white Madonna lilies. Love-lies-bleeding hung red tassels in the breeze greeting the stately hollyhocks in familiar way. Pansies and southernwood, nasturtiums and balm mingled with a sweet old world air.

EGYPTIAN ART

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. The ancient land of Egypt must always hold a great fascination for students of history, and England especially follows with increasing attention the work of Prof. Flinders Petrie, his friends and students. The exhibition now at University College, London, is extraordinarily interesting, and shows to what a high state of civilization the Egyptians attained, surpassing in some respects that of the present day, although curiously mixed with barbarism.

The question that suggests itself upon the first inspection of the many beautiful objects displayed is how the hollowing and symmetry of the alabaster bowls was effected. It probably took a year or so to make one bowl by rubbing away the center with a smooth stone dipped in sand and water.

The jewelry is very beautiful, and looking at the arrangement and coloring of the beads of amber, glass, carnelian, and agate makes one think of the necklaces and girdles in the shops today. There is the miniature of a serpent (the basilisk in front of the royal crown), set on a plate of gold, soldered with wire and inlaid with pieces of lazuli, turquoise, and carnelian, which has the exact effect of Japanese cloisonné, although the latter is really enameled on glass. The earliest beads were made of clay, shell or stone, and some of the collars are shown that were so generally worn in those days, beads being joined with quite simple arrangements.

The Egyptians were an artistic nation and carried their art through all their lives—even a spoon would be hollowed out of a beautiful figure, and usually had a little lid. They possessed the secret of a wonderful blue glaze made from copper sulphate, and now lost, and some figures of men carved out of unpainted ebony in the time of the Old Kingdom are very graceful and dignified.

Numerous headrests are on view, for in those days people did not use pillows but lay, as the Japanese do now, with their heads on a little rest for which the size of the head was measured, the height being just the length of the shoulder, so every one had their own and took it when traveling. They were usually made of wood, but there is one of alabaster, and doubtless other materials and designs were used.

There are many other interesting objects, and all were found about 60 or 70 miles south of Cairo, in 1920 and 1921. They will eventually be presented to public museums, in England and abroad, some going to America, in proportion to support given to the exploration fund.

The Song of the Rain

It was sullen and silent one August afternoon. I was planning a system for reducing the voltage of electric current for a factory as I walked alone through a glen that leads to the lake. I was wandering in a world of winding wires, gray steel grinding, and smooth wheels whirling, quite unconscious of the quiet, until the first heavy drops of rain shook the limp leaves. First a leaf near me was struck, then one high above; others to left and right followed, each with a different pitch so that there was a measure or two of melody. As the rain fell faster, it grew into a harmonious humming, with occasional emphasis when a drop splashed near me. The lake was gray, reflecting the gray clouds rolling slowly overhead. The when I had left the trees entirely, the drops, now more frequent, were so minute and light that they seemed to dance on the lake as if it were a polished dance floor, and they their own musicians, melting the hissing into blended cadences.

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A DREAM COTTAGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. "The morn was dewy, fresh and fair," and I determined to make a day of it. I wanted to get out of my flat, away from the trams and dust, so I had the earliest swim by a full fortnight in all our Canadian careers. We went in again and that sufficed. We had supper on the porch with the setting sun on our backs to warm them this time. The distant hills were sinking into a golden mist, the blue-backed swallows flashed and dipped and then flashed again and the shaft of the great chimney at the nickle plant up the river cut the sunset like some shafted monument to that band of explorers who had passed the rapids at its foot when the times were spacious and the great west still lay beyond the pale.

I ate my sandwiches under the trees on the opposite side of the road where I could feast my eyes on its beauty and dignity. A plump, red-checked woman in a snowy apron was watching my movements with surprise till I hastened across the road and explained it away with, I hope, a certain amount of assurance. I was given a glass of milk wherewith to eat the remainder of my sandwiches, together with an invitation to "see inside." The interior with its low-raftered, oak-paneled rooms possessed a greater charm for me than did the lordly castle a few miles away. I came back determined to possess that cottage if ever the opportunity occurred. I did not return empty-handed, for a further gift of Canterbury bells and syringas made my room gay for a week afterward.

And where is it to be found—this cottage of mine? Ah! that's my secret. This much I will tell, in the language of the Tommies, "somewhere in Warwickshire," and only the singing birds and the bees that revel among the old world flowers in its garden can tell you more, for its nearest neighbor is a mile away.

The Wonderland of North Queensland

The tropical Wonderland of North Queensland, one of the most exquisite scenic resorts in the world, has been generally regarded as a glorious hot-house. How far this is from the truth is now emphasized by Senator Pearce, the Minister for Defense. He has visited the rich-soiled high Atherton tableland and finds its temperate climate equal to that of the far southern state of Tasmania. The tableland is capable of close settlement by white citizens, and affords magnificent opportunities, in common with other portions of North Queensland, for the development of a garrison of the white race, sufficient to hold Australia for all time. Probably the new enthusiasm which characterizes the Minister for Defense will make the federal government take a kinder view of Queensland's request for a development loan of £2,000,000.

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HUNGARY CUT OFF FROM RESOURCES

Economic Changes Imposed After the War, Count Teleki States at Williamstown, Have Nearly Ended Commercial Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Count Paul Teleki in his address last night before the Institute of Politics, went back of the war and discussed extensively the historical side of Hungary's economic problems, showing the effect geography has had on it, and how commercial activities of the country had been built up around the natural facilities provided by rivers and rich highlands. At the close of the historical study of the economic question he indicated, in the light of the past, some of the difficulties under which Hungary must work out her future economic policy and existence.

Budapest, he said, which had been second only to Minneapolis as the largest flour milling city in the world, is now utterly out of work not because the former millers have gone into other fields of activity but because the Yugoslavs do not allow wheat to cross their border into Hungary, a border which did not exist before the war. The result is that Hungary is no longer a great cereal producing land and must turn to other forms of agriculture. Her forests have nearly all been taken from her so that reforestation must take place on a large scale, a laborious and slow process.

Oil Discovered

In addition to the obstacles stated, the highlands taken from her are the only agricultural belt whose crops are dependable, as they are sure to have water enough to supply them, at least compared with the dry lowlands which remain. Irrigation is shut off because the headwaters of the rivers upon which this process depends are now in the hands of her neighbors.

Some slight encouragement is taken from the discovery of traces of oil in some parts of what remains to Hungary, but the developments are not extensive as yet, so that they are an unknown quantity.

In conclusion, Count Teleki said of the partition of Hungary: "Old Hungary was about the size of all of New England plus Pennsylvania and Delaware. The results of the partition, expressed in geographical terms, are that Rumania would have received nine-tenths of Pennsylvania, to Tescho-Slavakia would have gone the remaining tenth of Pennsylvania, and Vermont and New Hampshire, to Jugoslavia, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware, to Austria a territory as big as Delaware, to Rumania the District of Columbia, and Hungary would not have retained more than Maine and Massachusetts."

In the morning address to the Institute, Baron Sergius A. Korf, former deputy Governor-General of Poland, declared that Russo-German relations were constantly upset by distrust, suspicion and intrigue, with Germany considering the several treaties between the two countries merely as insurance while she strengthened the alliance with Austria. In his discussion the speaker turned from the consideration of the relations between Russia and the Balkan States, which has marked his recent addresses, and concentrated on the German relationship.

Bismarck entered largely into the subject, Baron Korf denying that the responsibility for the falling away between Germany and Russia was Bismarck's alone. This, he said, was more directly due to a strong group among the German military leaders, "with the chief of staff and his assistants, the Generals Moltke and Waldersee, which was absolutely convinced that a war with Russia would break out sooner or later and considered that a preventive war, which would annihilate and break up Russia, was more preferable. Some Germans still think that it would have been much better for Germany to have struck in 1888 at Russia and defeated her once and forever."

German Attitude

"Bismarck in particular was not much impressed by Russia's strength. Much better than many other European statesmen he realized Russia's weakness, caused primarily, as he thought, by internal dissatisfaction and by the revolutionary movement that her own government did not know how to cope with. Consequently he directed all his efforts elsewhere, making an alliance with Austria and rather neglecting Russia. His main object was to build that alliance as strong as he could. The understanding with Russia was supplementary."

However, Baron Korf continued, this attitude of coolness on the part of Bismarck acted to bring Russia and France nearer together, and it was said that just before his resignation Bismarck realized the mistake and attempted to retrieve it. "The fear was constantly in awe of Wilhelm II the speaker said, in a brief résumé of the situation between the two nations at the outbreak of the world war."

It was announced yesterday by Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, that Elihu Root will be the leading speaker at the closing dinner of the Institute session on August 26. Viscount James Bryce will close the session with an address dealing with alliances between states, the conception of the super-state, and the federation of the world, and moral and spiritual forces acting apart from or through organizations, for the betterment of international relations.

FLAG RESTRICTION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Spanish War Veterans camps throughout

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"I am not sure what the courts will decide, but I am sure it is a very serious question whether the reasons seem conclusive that the limit is on the assessment roll of the preceding year and not on the assessment roll of the current year, and I make these points at this time not for the purpose of being controversial with the controller, but with a view and purpose of laying the suggestions which I have to make upon the subject open to criticism, and, if possible, to being overcome."

Controller Craig has admitted that the custom of paying running expenses out of sinking funds and thus deceiving taxpayers about the tax limit is unsound, but held that it was made mandatory upon the city by state legislation. Counsel for the committee regarded the legislation as optional. The city has also lost interest by the custom of putting revenues of self-sustaining departments into sinking funds and taking them out to pay deficits in non-revenue producing departments.

The controller, while admitting that the city loses millions by it, defended the issuance of short-term notes, and blamed Wall Street for the agitation against them and in favor of long-term notes. He blamed the Legislature for making it impossible for the city to apply money set aside for redemption of debts to the interest on those debts.

HOME BREW SURELY ILLEGAL IN ILLINOIS

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MOVE TO REOPEN MACEDONIAN ISSUE

Although Partition of Macedonia
Has Been Settled for Some
Time, Attempts Are Being
Made to Revive the Question

The following article has been written
specially for The Christian Science
Monitor by one who, because of his
familiarity with affairs in the Balkans,
is regarded as an authority on the sub-
ject.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Near Eastern problem is the subject of eight lectures which are being delivered at the Institute of Politics at Williams College by the Bulgarian Minister to Washington, Mr. Panaretov. Meanwhile the Bulgarian newspaper, the "Narodni Glas," of Granite City, announces the beginning of a vast Bulgarian campaign in the United States with a view to preparing American public opinion to receive King Boris and Alexander Stambouli, the Prime Minister, with benevolence, and hear their appeals for a revision of the treaties of Bucharest of 1913 and Neuilly of 1919, to favor Bulgaria at the expense of Serbia, Rumania and Greece. The "Narodni Glas" announces that the central committee at Sofia will draft the programs of activity and will indicate the best methods to be employed by the Bulgarian convention which is now taking place at St. Louis for exciting American public opinion to favor a reopening of the question of Macedonia and of western Thrace.

The "Narodni Glas" congratulates the Bulgarians on the appointment of Mr. Panaretov as Minister at Washington and speaks of certain very influential pro-Bulgarian factors in the United States who are in close touch with the Minister at Washington and through which Bulgarian propaganda in the United States hopes to carry American public opinion to the Bulgarian camp.

In view of this attempt to open the wound that has freshly been closed in the Balkans, it may be well that the Near Eastern problem, and particularly that part of it which concerns Macedonia, should be discussed from the international point of view, namely from the point of view of disinterested parties who only desire to see peace finally established in that part of the world.

Struggle With the Turks
The Near Eastern problem dates from the day when Sultan Muhammad II entered Constantinople in 1453. During five centuries after the fall of the Byzantine Empire, a struggle went on permanently between the Greeks and the Turks. This struggle remained indecisive until nearly two centuries ago when the Turkish empire showed clear signs of decay.

In another century, the Greeks and the Serbians asserted their national strength, and a free Greece and an independent Serbia were established. But neither Greece nor Serbia included within its borders all the Greek and all the Serbian race, respectively. To the efforts of Greece to liberate the enslaved parts of Hellenism were opposed the antagonistic interests of Russia and Great Britain. The efforts of Serbia to free all the Serbs from Turkish rule conflicted with Austro-Hungarian ambitions.

A few years after the creation of Greece and Serbia, Rumania, and later Bulgaria, came into existence as free states—the first with the assistance of France, the second at the instigation of Russia.

Until the creation of Bulgaria the efforts of Greece and Serbia were directed against the power of the Turk. When Bulgaria arrived on the scene, she was so suddenly seized with an ambition to occupy "a place in the sun" in the Balkans that the efforts of Serbia and Greece had to be turned away from the Turk to meet the Bulgarian danger.

Bulgaria's Strategic Position
Bulgaria occupied a strategic position in the Balkans. In the competition of the powers for winning an advantage in the balance of power, Bulgaria discovered her opportunity. She was convinced that she could successfully play Russia against England, and Germany against France and England, and offer her alliance to the party which was willing to bid the highest.

This adventurous policy gave the Bulgarians eastern Rumelia which the Greeks had considered as rightfully belonging to Hellenism. Bulgarian success in eastern Rumelia, opened the way for an attempt to grasp Macedonia also. A struggle ensued. Bulgarians, Greeks, Serbians, and Rumanians met in Macedonia determined to fight for the possession of that Province. Schools and churches were at first employed as means for winning over proselytes to the Bulgarian, Serbian, Greek, or Rumanian cause. (See H. N. Brailford's "Macedonia," page 102.)

The town and city population of Macedonia were little affected by this struggle. From the days of Alexander the Great the urban populations had retained a strong Hellenic sentiment. (See Mr. Brailford's "Macedonia," page 86.) Moreover, in the towns and cities there were ever present the Turkish authorities. On the contrary, the rural Macedonian population offered unique opportunities to the Balkan propagandists.

shaped without resistance into any nationality. (See Mr. Brailford's "Macedonia," page 87.) The Bulgarians began first their propaganda among these peasants, and swept them from end to end of the Province into the Bulgarian church and nationality. Next came the Greeks with their schools and clergy and in a few years nearly all the Macedonian peasantry turned Greek.

Defeated in the school and church duels with the Greeks, the Bulgarians resorted to intimidation and crime in order to regain the lost converts. The Greeks employed similar methods to retain the fruits of their propaganda. The Serbians could not remain unmoved by the prospect of Bulgaria. Accordingly, Serbian bands were added to the Greek and Bulgarian bands, and all three terrorized the inhabitants.

Peace Desired

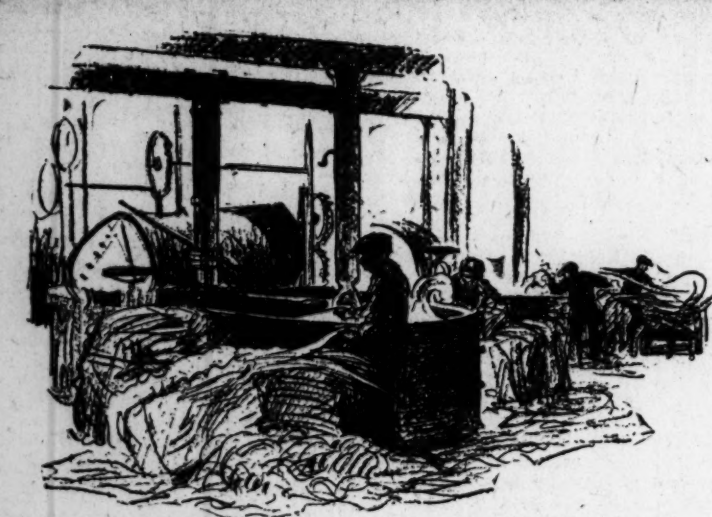
The Macedonians remained altogether unmoved in the midst of the furious nationalist wars waged between the Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian bands. When Bulgarian Komitadjis entered a Macedonian village, the villagers turned out Bulgarians. At the arrival of the Greeks, they denounced the Bulgarians, and to the Serbs they cursed both Greeks and Bulgarians. Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian propagandists wasted millions of francs to persuade Europe that the Macedonians were fanatic Bulgarians, or pure Hellenes, or stanch Serbians. The Macedonians themselves had no idea at all as to what they were; nor did they care a bit about their nationality. They only cared for peace, and deliverance from the plague of Balkan Komitadjis.

The Macedonians would have readily declared themselves Bulgarians or Greeks or Serbians or even Hottentots provided that they were insured by any one of these nations against bands, exploitation, and the destruction of their villages. Macedonian national spirit existed only on the paper of the propagandist pamphlets and books of Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian committees. Mr. Brailford writes in page 134 that when the signal was given by General Tzoncheff, in the name of the "Central Committee of Sofia," in 1902, only 200 Macedonians joined the insurrection.

Young Turks Crushed

Such were the conditions in Macedonia when, in 1908, the Young Turks came into power. The Macedonians were the first to greet the change of affairs in Turkey. They felt that the Young Turks would rid Macedonia of the terrorist bands. The fear that the Young Turks might render impossible the partition of Macedonia, forced Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece to come to an agreement to attack Turkey, and divide the Macedonians into three parts.

In 1912 to 1913, the Turks were



The great oval beaters

crushed and the Macedonians were on the table for a partitioning. Then the old appetites of Bulgaria came back to her. She felt that she could swallow the whole of Macedonia, and to that end she attacked Serbia and Greece in 1913. The Macedonians remained altogether indifferent. They did not care who was the winner. The Bulgarians were defeated and Serbia and Greece each took a lion's share of Macedonia and a smaller portion was left to Bulgaria. The Macedonians breathed a sigh of relief. Their troubles were ended. Their only task was now to learn Greek or Serbian or Bulgarian, and settle down to repair the ruins wrought by the Komitadjis and by the Balkan wars.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE DEVELOPED IN FLIGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A successful experiment in photography from the air, which is regarded by aviation officials as possessing possibilities of high military value, has just been conducted by the army air service. A photographer flew from Bolling Field to Camp Meade and returned a few minutes later with a plate already developed showing clearly the parade of students attending the citizens' training course there.

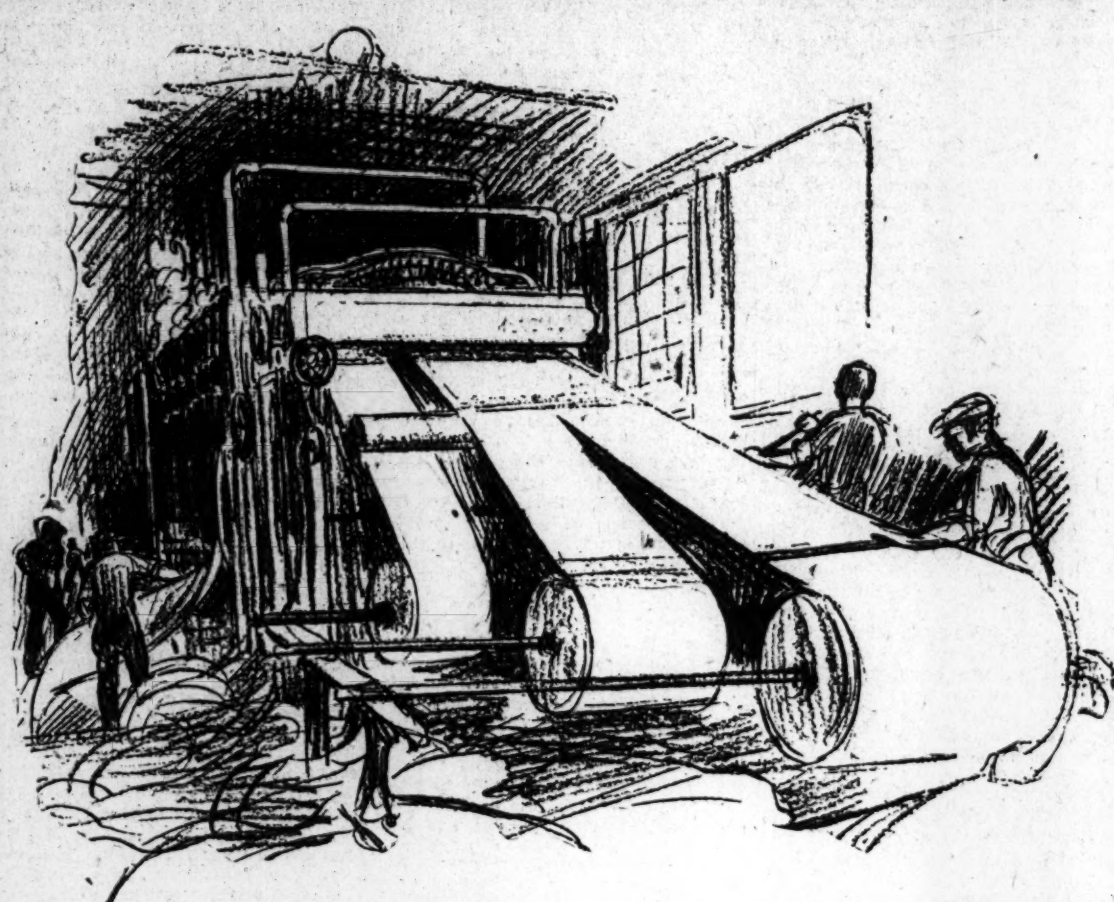
The plate was developed in the air and was ready for printing when the plane returned to the field. Further experiments will be conducted with a view of printing the photographs in the air so that they will be ready for distribution when the plane lands.

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PAPER MAKING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Wasn't it Helen's Babies who raised such a rumpus, clamoring for unlimited privileges in the matter of seeing "the wheels go round"? And quite right about it they were. Nothing happens these days without the wheels turning, turning somewhere behind the face of things. What more fun than to see them in action. Superior people have a way of despising the age as "machine made"—as though the machines themselves were not the work of man's ingenuity. Back of countless articles of common use are these intricate, delicately adjusted, remarkably co-



Changed from a watery solution to great white rolls by one machine

ordinated mechanical devices of manufacture, products of the combined faith and perseverance of generations of workmen of genius.

There is no commodity of daily life which is more constantly at hand than paper. Wherever paper is made there is a "great machine." At one end of the apparatus which stretches down the length of the factory room are the troughs containing what to the casual eye looks

like nothing but clear water—at the other comes off the perfected immaculate paper made from the fibers which were floating in the solution in the first tanks. Fibers so small, so perfectly sifted as to escape notice. The whole operation, from fluid state to finished paper, takes place on this one machine. First great webs of felt pass through the tanks collecting an accumulation of the tiny floating fibers, passing next over rollers which press the fibers together and squeeze out the water, until at the end of the first section of the machine the at first imperceptible shreds form a web of sufficient strength to pass forward to the driers independent of the great felt sheet which goes back into the solution to gather up more fibers to feed into the web.

The moment when the paper passes forward over the chasm between the first and second sections, able to hold together and possessing length and breadth and thickness is truly significant. In 1801 an appeal was made to "every woman who has the good of her country and interest of her own family at heart" to save her rags for which "the paper manufacturers will give a generous price." But now with the use of wood and the discovery that old paper itself may be put through processes of washing and bleaching and again take form as fresh, new paper, an almost unlimited amount may be turned out to meet the enormous demand. The beaters where the old discarded paper is placed are great oval-shaped tubs divided for two-thirds of their length by an upright partition called a mid feather, which makes a narrow course around the vat for the revolving pulp, which is kept in motion by an iron roll covered with knives so adjusted as not to cut, but to beat the paper into pulp, so that the fibers are drawn out to their utmost length. From the beaters the fibers are sent to various vats to be sifted, strained and pumped into the first tanks of the Fourdrinier machine, to come forth ultimately into fair white paper without spot or blemish, ready to help put into action these stirring lines: "Take away the sword; states may be saved without it. Bring the pen."

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cant. There is no break in the steady beat of the engines, no cessation of motion on the part of the smoothly turning rollers. On the driers the newly created paper is carried up and down like loops of curly Christmas-candy over an arrangement of heated cylinders from which delicate columns of steam rise continually. From now on till the end the process may be made more or less elaborate in the matter of polished finish, trimming and cutting. But the marvel of manufacture is in each case complete, from the solution in the first tanks to the steadily increasing white rolls which are dexterously removed to go to the packing room. The machine which works this wonder without the intervention of human hands, except for adjustment according to the prod-

NAVY YARDS SAID TO BE UNDERPAID

President of Federal Employees
Tells Navy Wage Board That
Workers for Government Are
Paid Less Than Elsewhere

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Opposing wage cuts in the navy yards of the country at this time, Luther C. Steward, president of the

thousands of employees in these groups in the 22 navy yards in the United States.

Underpaid Staff

The navy yard clerical personnel as now reduced in numbers, Mr. Steward pointed out, includes the expert staff of permanent employees upon which the commissioned officers in charge, whose assignments are always temporary, are absolutely dependent for the conduct of the naval establishments, highly confidential executive positions which in private business are paid much more than in navy yards. For these the government now pays an entrance rate of only \$4.56 a day. From material recruited at this rate must come, in any logical line of promotion, the civilian executives of the navy yards.

Reduction of the pay of supervisory clerks is furthermore unfair, said Mr. Steward, because the reduction of their subordinates has in many instances put upon the one remaining man additional duties and greater volume of work.

Hazardous Occupation

To the women in the navy yards, who make the flags of all nations with which each ship is equipped, requiring for this work intelligence, training and mechanical skill for difficult sewing processes, the government now pays less than to unskilled labor. To stevedores in its own employ the government pays little more than half as much as it pays to stevedores employed on contract jobs. Ordnance men, whose extremely hazardous occupation has no counterpart in private business, whose work requires extensive knowledge of high explosives and general training acquired only by actual experience in handling naval ammunition, always have been underpaid because they have never received recognition as a basic trade. Their present pay of \$1 to 74 cents an hour, very few being allowed the maximum, should not only not be reduced, Mr. Steward urged, but should be increased to a level with the basic trades.

Unskilled laborers in the navy yards, who have access to and constant contact with the most important features of the national defense system, have responsibilities far greater than unskilled laborers in outside employment, and to lower the standard of their pay would be dangerous to the efficiency and safety of the naval establishment.

Economies in the navy yards can be effected in the overhead costs, Mr. Steward asserted. One large item of overhead cost, he pointed out, is the navy officers' practice of inventing fancy titles for personal friends, who in many instances are former naval reservists brought into the navy yard as "inventory expert" or "fuel supervisor," or something else, at \$10 to \$12 a day, with no corresponding usefulness.

REFUNDING BILL INDORSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Favorable report on the Administration Railroad Refunding bill was ordered yesterday by the House of Representatives Commerce Committee. Republican leaders plan to have the House pass the measure early next week. A committee amendment provides that the act shall in no way affect proposed government relief for farmers.

JUDGE MACK ACTS AS THEATER ARBITRATOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Judge Julian Mack of Chicago, acting as umpire, heard the arguments of the Producing Managers Association yesterday, alleging bad faith upon the part of the Actors Equity Association. The Equity has presented its side of the case and Judge Mack is expected to give his decision some time this week. At the convention of the new American Theatrical and Amusement Interests matters have been smoothly handled. A tenth group requested admission yesterday. Fortune Gallo, of the San Carlo Opera Company, and Milton Aborn, of the Aborn Company, requested the formation of an opera group. The matter is under consideration.

NEW BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CHIEF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Appointment of William J. Burns of New York as director of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice was announced yesterday by the Attorney-General. Mr. Burns succeeds William J. Flynn.

"I have known Mr. Burns personally for 30 years and have watched him develop in his specialty," Mr. Daugherty said. "He is familiar with all of the departments of the Government, is an intelligent and courageous man and at this time especially is considered to be as high class a man as could be secured to assume the important duties assigned him. The bureau will be reorganized as expeditiously as possible and brought to the highest point of efficiency."

TAX RATE IS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OLD TOWN, Maine.—Old Town will have a tax rate of 44 mills this year on a total valuation of \$4,872,606, the rate being two mills lower than last year. This is in line with the tax reduction campaign urged by Governor Percival P. Baxter, who is determined to cut down the tax rate for the State.

CARFARES ARE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Manufacturing towns through the Pawtuxet Valley will benefit by a decrease of from three to two cents per mile carfare, announced by the railroad company after a remonstrance against high fares had been made. A form of commutation ticket has been provided which brings about the decrease of one cent per mile.

school needs

All next week school apparel and the great variety of school needs will receive special attention—specific sales in all departments where school requirements are sold.

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MR. BALFOUR'S FAITH
IN NATIONS' LEAGUE

Statesman Says If League Has
Support of World's Great Mor-
tal Forces, Peace and National
Independence Will Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—There is con- sidered to be no greater authority on the League of Nations—no one with greater belief in its future, or greater intellectual force in advocating it as a human institution—than Arthur J. Balfour. It is, therefore, not sur- prising that the speech he delivered at the Imperial conference so deeply im- pressed the dominion premiers that they pressed for its publication.

Mr. Balfour commenced his speech by a restatement of his own faith in the League as a necessity of the time, while regretting that his fears as to the difficulty of its working in practice had been confirmed. By implication he blamed the framers of the Covenant for lack of prescience in assuming that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles as to new frontiers and the redistribution of territories would be promptly carried out, leaving to the League of Nations the relatively simple duty of maintaining rights clearly established. Then sufficient consideration was not given to the problem of dealing with semi-civilized peoples in territories not under mandate.

Great Nations Absent

More serious than either of these, however, Mr. Balfour considered, was the absence from the League of three of the greatest nations in the world, two of them, the United States and Russia, probably for some time. The third, Germany, he hoped, would soon become a member. Another difficulty in the working of the League, the manning of the Council and Assembly, was not likely to be overcome for the present. In the first place many of the constituent states were greatly distant from Geneva. In the second place representative statesmen, such as prime ministers and foreign secre- taries, could seldom attend the meet- ings.

Financial difficulties were a source of anxiety, and the attempt made in 1920 to obtain funds by voluntary subscription from members of the League to deal with the distress in Poland, and the east of Europe gener- ally, was, in the whole, a failure. Mr. Balfour laid the responsibility at the door of the parliamentary system which, he said, rendered the expendi- ture of the League an easy subject of attack, and stated that if this frame of mind were permitted to continue to influence policy indefinitely, the League would inevitably perish.

League's Record

On the record of its achievement since it came into existence in Janu- ary, 1920, Mr. Balfour had much to say that was profoundly interesting. It has had to create its machinery, to organize its methods, and to devise means for pursuing what is, without a doubt, a new adventure in the history of mankind. Its 18 months' work was sufficient, in his opinion, to show to any impartial observer how valuable the League of Nations could be. There were many things which the League of Nations had shown that it could do, which diplomacy, however good, could scarcely attempt, and which it cer- tainly could not attempt with success.

Mr. Balfour instanced abuses which had to be stopped, such as the traffic in opium, illicit trade in arms, traffic in women and children. There had been attempts to deal with all these before the League came into ex- istence. They had, however, not always been satisfactory, and some- times they had been wholly ineffec- tual. A far greater measure of suc- cess, he thought, would attend the organized effort of the nations acting through the League organism than by any machinery which diplomacy could possibly set up.

Objects to Promote

When he turned to objects which it was desirable to promote, Mr. Balfour was equally encouraging. For in- stance, the International Court of Jus- tice was now in course of formation and the important conference which met at Barcelona to consider the questions of international transit by railways, rivers, and other waterways, was under the auspices of the League. There was also, he pointed out, the greater and more pressing subject, the economic condition of Europe and of the world, with which the financial conference assembled by the League last year endeavored to deal.

Mr. Balfour described in a general way another form of the League's work, which was thrown upon it by the Treaty of Versailles, namely, the government of the Free City of Danzig, of the valley of the Saar, and the sur- vey of the mandatory system. On the value of this last Mr. Balfour declined to give an opinion, pointing out that it represented the deliberate policy of the allied and associated powers on dealing with former enemy territories outside Europe. On the efforts of the League to promote peace he was more definite.

Hostilities Prevented

First of these he instanced the prob- lems of the Jewish inhabitants of Austria-Poland who had taken refuge in Vienna during the war, a problem which was solved to the satisfaction of the allies and of the Austrian Gov- ernment. The Council of the League was now endeavoring to settle the group of problems arising out of the relations between Poland and Lithu- ania. By its intervention hostilities were stopped, and a scheme defining their future relations was at the present moment being discussed at Brussels under the guidance of Mr. Hymans. Furthermore, the value of the League

was never more clearly shown than by the happy settlement of the com- plicated question of the Aland Islands, involving the interests of Sweden and Finland.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour said that if the League was now to be dissolved, a new Peace Treaty would have to be framed and new machinery devised for carrying out the duties with which the League was intrusted. To British critics he pointed out that the con- tinental policy for centuries had ever been to preserve peace and to pre- vent the domination by any one power over its weaker neighbors. These aims, he explained, were not always compatible, as in 1914 when the first had to give way to the second. But if the League of Nations were to reach its full stature supported by the great moral forces of the world, peace and national independence would be secured without resort to arms.

New calamities, Mr. Balfour, be- lieved, would be greater than the abandonment of the noble experiment to which Great Britain had set her hand. Should that calamity occur it was not, he said, in the lifetime of this generation that a serious effort would again be made to substitute the rule of justice in international affairs for that of force, and the horrors of five years of war would have been endured in vain.

DOES POLAND NEED
LITTLE ENTENTE?

Polish Newspaper Says Alliances
Would Prevent Poles Being
Isolated and Menaced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—It is be- coming more and more evident that the Poles have finally realized the neces- sity for a close friendship with Tzecho-Slovakia. Thus, in a recent leading article the "Kurier Polski" pointed out the need for Poland to enter the little entente.

"If Poland neglects the opportunity of concluding possible alliances, it will remain isolated and menaced," said the above-mentioned paper. It con- tinued: "It is incredibly foolish for us to base our relationship to Tzecho-Slovakia on the policy that there is first to be a revision of the Tscheschen problem, and then an agreement. The Tscheschen answer to this must and will be that the Tscheschen problem is settled. It is childish of us to wrangle about policies. Dr. Benes does not act in such a way, for he is an extremely wise man and a better diplomatist than all our foreign ministers put to- gether. Our policy is the policy of a peevish child, and nothing profitable can come of it."

Policy of Dr. Benes

The interest which has been aroused by the policy of Dr. Benes and the re- lations between Tzecho-Slovakia and Poland may be judged by a recent article in the Swiss paper, the "Bund." This article refers to the conclusion of a military agreement between Jugo-Slavia and Rumania, and to the statement of Take Jonescu that he is acting successfully as an intermediary between Prague and Warsaw. In view of these facts it considers that an understanding between Tzecho-Slo- vakia and Poland will be effected im- mediately.

It also refers to articles in the "Kurier Warszawski" and the "Cas" showing that the tension between the two states is moderating. In conclusion it says that these matters are worthy of attention, since Tzecho-Slo- vakia has now almost completed the adjustment of its foreign relations. In particular, Dr. Benes, its remark- ably able Foreign Minister, has achieved such noteworthy success that his country and his policy have at- tracted attention everywhere. Military and commercial agreements with Jugo-Slavia and Rumania have been con- cluded, negotiations with Hungary and Germany are in progress, the remain- der of the understanding with Aus- tria is being settled at the Porto Rosa conference, so that the only country now left to be dealt with is Poland. If an agreement is arrived at with Poland, Tzecho-Slovakia will consid- erably strengthen its external policy.

An Excellent Impression

In this connection it should be pointed out that Mr. Witos, the pres- ident of the Polish Council, recently expressed his desire to see friendly relations established between Tzecho-Slovakia and Poland. This has pro- duced an excellent impression at Prague, where, ever since the settle- ment of the Tscheschen question, public opinion has been hoping for such a statement, and awaiting the moment when the numerous overtures on the part of Prague would find an echo in Warsaw.

The Polish Premier may therefore be certain that the Tzecho-Slovakian Government will take advantage of every opportunity to pave the way between Prague and Warsaw. The "Tribuna," a Tsches paper, says that the agreement with Poland is the es- sential culmination of the system of treaties embodying Tzecho-Slovakian policy in central Europe. Without this agreement, central Europe cannot achieve peace, nor fully develop its economic resources.

Tzecho-Slovakian public opinion also welcomed the nomination of Mr. Brat- kowski as Polish Consul at Ostrava, the center of the Moravian-Silesian coal area. Mr. Bratkowski is well known for his friendly feelings toward Tzecho-Slovakia, and his appointment to a post where tact and delicacy are so much needed is considered espe- cially gratifying.

MacDiarmid
Candies
Make Home Sweet Home
7 STORES IN DETROIT

WOMEN PROMOTING
PEACE OF WORLD

Third Congress of Women's In-
ternational League at Vienna
Calls for a Revision of the
Peace Treaties

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—In the varied program of the third congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the three most important and most interesting topics undoubtedly were education, the League of Nations, and pacifism in practice. Each of these was taken up in a very thorough manner.

On the question of education a re- markably striking address was deliv- ered by Mrs. Anita Augsborg of Munich, on the education monopoly of the state. The essence of her argu- ment was that the experiences of the last 19 years in Germany went to prove that the government's monop- oly of education could not be re- garded as a progressive step. The exclusive concentration of the educa- tion of youth in the state's sphere of activity had the infallible result of creating a political institution by means of which the government in power could turn out what was to it the most desired sort of citizen, or subject. And so in Germany young militarists and bureaucrats were brought up; in Russia, young Com- munist, and in other countries, where various creeds were predominant, the young scholars were trained to be in subjection to the ruling hierarchy. The bringing together of all the ram- ifications of education under one ministry, to intrust this ministry with the direction of all the courses of education in the country, with the training of all the teachers, and the complete monopoly of all the teaching forces, was to create a despotic ma- chine, and an obstacle to culture in the highest degree.

Educational Monopoly

The state monopoly school was claimed to produce a gregarious herd of human beings, in which there is a deplorable lack of persons of individ- ual force and character and of leaders of men. Many reforms in education are necessary but first and foremost among them is the abolition of the monopolistic character of the state school. There must be liberty of teach- ing for everybody, and parents must be intrusted with the education of their children. But at the same time the state should in no wise be released from the obligation to provide educa- tional institutions, from the kinder- garten to the university, and to see that all these are properly equipped and maintained. Only the state monop- oly in educational matters must be abolished. Mrs. Augsborg declared that this would not involve any danger of the intentional blunting of the youth as the control over the child from year to year would afford a sufficient pro- tection against this.

In the discussion on "Pacifism in Practice," an animated debate took place on the subject of the "Refusal of War Service" which revealed con- siderable differences of opinion be- tween the more radical wings of the congress and the moderate elements. Mrs. Olga Misar of Austria proposed that women pacifists should take an oath not to carry arms, not to make munitions nor do any kind of war work. Over the nature of this vow and the general idea of it there was a lively discussion. The delegates from Germany, Italy and Austria, on the one side, strongly supported the proposal, while the representatives of Great Britain, United States and Denmark thought that the congress should con- fine itself to an expression of sympathy with the Misar resolution. Mrs. Wil- liams of England argued that the congress was not competent to take such an oath, while Mrs. Woods of the United States urged that the indi- vidual sections should first try to win over their members to support such a radical pacifism.

Refusing Support to War

The debate had to be adjourned un- til the next day when Mrs. Misar brought in a new resolution which had been approved by the executive com- mittee after long deliberation. This set forth that recognizing the fact that the strike of women against war could only be made effective when carried out internationally, the con- gress would try to bring about an international agreement among women to refuse every kind of support to war, whether it were labor, money or propaganda. The resolution further declared that all sections of the con- gress were agreed as to the neces- sity of individual opposition to war, but that each section must be at liberty to adopt such means to reach this aim as seemed best suited to them. The resolution in this amended form was then adopted unanimously.

As to the uses the Women's League could make of the League of Nations, varying opinions were expressed. Miss Marshall of England declared

that while the League of Nations, in its present form, was certainly very inadequate, it was still the highest in- ternational forum with the task of promoting national reconciliation; therefore the Women's League ought to work in cooperation with the League of Nations. Mrs. Melin of France took an entirely opposite view, saying that the Women's League could have no confidence in the League of Na- tions, which was an organization of governments, and not of peoples, and further was in every respect a one- sided, partisan body. The majority of the speakers had little good to say of the League of Nations.

For Revision of Treaties

Regarding the question of revising the peace treaties, the congress passed without debate the following resolu- tion: "In the conviction that the peace treaties contain the germs of new wars the congress declares that a revision of the same is necessary, and that the attainment of such revision is one of the chief tasks of the Women's League."

One of the most remarkable inci- dents in connection with the holding of the congress was the receipt of a letter from the Chancellor of the Republic, Dr. Schober, thanking the Women's League in the name of the Aus- trian Government for having chosen Vienna as their place of meeting and wishing the congress the greatest suc- cess. The significance of such a greet- ing can only be properly appreciated when one remembers that but a few years ago it would have been quite impossible to have held such a meet- ing in the Austrian capital. In those days women in Austria had abso- lutely no political rights: Women's franchise was not even considered—women were not permitted to form any sort of organization, not even a harmless temperance association. To- day Austrian women not only have the franchise, but they can sit in the National Assembly, to which five wo- men have already been elected. Once amongst the most reactionary states in its treatment of women, Austria is now one of the most liberal. The holding of the Third International Women's Congress in Vienna has cer- tainly done much to promote this new feeling and to raise the status of wo- men in Austrian public life still higher.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
FOR PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

JERUSALEM, Palestine.—The High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, has forwarded to the board of the Waad Haleumi a statement to the effect that the Colonial Office has agreed to his proposition to elect a national as- sembly for Palestine, to be chosen from the population of the country. The Constitution of Palestine will shortly be proclaimed, embodying the text of the Balfour declaration and stating that Jewish immigration into the country will be permitted in ac- cordance with the interpretation given by the High Commissioner in his declaration.

Sir Herbert Samuel's unexpected statement has caused great surprise and excitement among the members of the Waad Haleumi. It is understood here that this decision—which is of vital importance for the future of Palestine—is due entirely to the ur- gent requests of Sir Herbert Samuel, who approached the Secretary of State for the colonies in this direction.

DEMAND FOR BREAD IN
CAPE TOWN EMPHATIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its South African News Office.
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—An unusual scene, following a meeting of the unemployed, was witnessed in the House of Assembly recently. The House had been discussing the rail- way estimates, and D. M. Brown had just sat down, after appealing to the Minister to abolish double trial, when Bryham Oliver was seen to rise in the public gallery, and said: "Mr. Chairman, I have been sent by a meeting of the unemployed to draw the attention of this Honorable House to the fact that there are 2500 men short of bread in Cape Town."

The House was amazed. Presently the attendants began to clear the gallery, and as the occupants with- drew, such parting remarks rang out at the astonished members as, "What's the use of talking about double trial? We want bread." Others spoke in Dutch. The demonstrators having achieved their object, retired from the precincts of the House in an orderly manner.

OIL STATIONS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Re- sponding to a protest by civic im- provement organizations against the establishment of any more receiving and distributing stations here by oil companies the city has refused to lease any more land to oil companies. The protests were based on the practice of leasing water front sites to oil companies, which discharge tankships at their plants.

BRITISH BILL TO
NATIONALIZE LANDS

Newly Introduced Measure Pro-
vides for the Transfer of Pri-
vate Estates to the Crown by
Payment of Compensation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A bill for the nationalization of the land was re- cently introduced into the British House of Commons by W. Smith, La- bor member for Wellingtonborough. Thus what has long been the dream of re- formers takes place in practical poli- tics.

Briefly, the bill provides for the abolition of private property in land and its transfer to the Crown by pay- ment of compensation in the form of 5 per cent national land stock re- deemable at par after 30 years. It further proposes to establish a min- istry of lands, with a national advisory council representing the ministries of agriculture and health, associations of local authorities, and various bodies of traders, farmers, and manual workers.

For the purpose of making provision for the transfer of the land, it is pro- posed to appoint a minister of lands who will act on behalf of Great Britain and adjacent islands, with such other duties and obligations as are conferred upon him by the act. Subject to the payment of compensation as provided, all lands not already the property of the Crown will be transferred to the appointed day. The minister of lands will be responsible to Parliament for the control and direction of the min- istry, and may sue or be sued as trustee for the Crown.

Assistance for Lands Ministry

The bill provides for the establish- ment of an advisory or consultative council to assist and advise the min- istry of lands, who will have the right to appoint one member from each of the following groups: the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, the County Councils Association, the Municipal Corporations Association, the Urban District Councils Association, the Rural District Councils Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, the Trade Union Congress, the Co- operative Congress, a farmers associa- tion, and a farm workers' association.

Buildings—unless they be farm houses or farm buildings—will not be transferred with the land, but remain the property of the previous owners. Farmhouses, farm buildings and all bridges and other improvements sit- uated on agricultural land will pass with such land into the hands of the Crown, but the minister of lands will be at liberty to offer such buildings or improvements for sale to the pre- vious owner or tenant at a price to be fixed by arbitration, and payable either in cash or by annual rent charge. After the payment of the purchase money the buildings and other improvements will be deemed part of the tenant rights, and any further improvements will be the property of the tenant in his own right.

Compensation in Stock

Compensation, to an amount repre- senting 20 years' purchase of the annual rental value of the land, will be paid in the form of national land stock bearing interest at the rate of £5 per £100. Such stock will be redeemable at par at the end of 30 years, by means of a sinking fund or in such way as Parliament may determine. Differences between the minister of lands and the owner will be settled by arbitration. Payment of interest on national land stock will be the first charge upon rents payable to the minister. After the payment of the compensation to the owners, three-fourths of all rents payable will be allocated to costs of administration and other local purposes, and the remainder to the Treasury.

The local administration of the lands, subject to certain regulations, will be delegated to the London County Council, councils of county boroughs, urban district councils, rural district councils, and county councils. These organizations will appoint local public land committees who will be respon- sible for keeping the public records of the terms and conditions of ten- ancy. Land improperly or insuffi- ciently cultivated, which is required for public purposes, may be taken over by the ministry after due notice. Rents will be revised every seven years, but tenants may appeal for revision at any other time.

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cultural laborers and other manual workers are specially excluded from transfer with the land. Trees, or- chards, mineral and water rights, and all other improvements, however, will in the case of agricultural land be deemed to be covered by the word "land" for purposes of transfer.

SOME FACTS ABOUT
UNREST IN BENGAL

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Lord Ron- aldshay, the Governor of Bengal, has commented in a very outspoken man- ner on the recent troubles in his province. It will be remembered that the original strike and exodus of the Assam garden employees was fol- lowed by strikes on the railway and steamer services. C. R. Das has now openly confessed what had been sus- pected for some time, that these strikes were not economic in char- acter but political; part of a general movement of non-cooperation. The Governor was able to quote Mr. Ghandi to some purpose that the latter did not want strikes except against some specific grievance. Nothing but disaster followed from suddenly herd- ing thousands of natives at a small center such as Chandpur.

The other strikes have done good to nobody, but forced up the prices of the necessities of life. The strik- ers have gained nothing whatsoever except great hardships, and all that Mr. Das can say in reply is that non- cooperators never count the cost and that the people have cheerfully un- dertaken the sacrifice. Against this statement much evidence of a con- trary nature is forthcoming. Lord Ronaldshay added that the great need of the moment was more propaganda to check the wild rumors which were continually circulating, and cease- lessly to place the truth before the ignorant people, and he deplored the recent action of the Bengal Legisla- tive Council in cutting down the vote for the Directorate of Information.

BALTIC STATES AND
BOLSHEVIST MENACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVAL, Estonia.—There is a pro- nounced inclination on the part of the new Baltic States to combine against the looming danger from Russia, in whatever shape it may materialize, and although the more comprehensive alliance which comprises Finland and Poland is likely to ensue in the full- ness of time, the smaller alliance, that of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithu- ania, is one which is at present en- grossing the interest of the countries concerned.

A meeting between the foreign min- isters of the three countries was to have taken place, but it was post- poned owing to the recent ministerial crisis in Latvia. Some provisional arrangements, however, have been brought about between these coun- tries, referring to their postal rail- way intercourse and also as regards customs. In the meantime matters are progressing satisfactorily in Estonia, and the exchange, though low, is fairly steady. Reports which are being received from Russia show that the peasant Soviets are swinging more and more to the right and that the Communists are losing ground everywhere.

DRIVER IS FINED \$275

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Charged with driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor, reckless driving and driving without a license, Harold H. Wood, a mechanic, was fined \$275 in the municipal court. "If we can't stop these state road cases with fines, we will consider jail sentences," said the recorder.

LICENSES ARE REVOKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The licenses of five more automobilists have been revoked by the State Board of Public Roads. All of these men had been convicted in the courts for operating machines while under the influence of liquor.

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ITALY BEFORE THE POLITICAL TRUCE

Activities of Fascisti and Communists Made the Country Resemble Two Rival Camps in Last Stages of Conflict

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The new Italian Cabinet has laid its program before the Legislature in a sober speech by the Prime Minister. Mr. Bonomi stated, as was forecast in a previous letter, that the foreign policy of his government would not greatly differ from that of the last. Italy has no intention of repudiating the international engagements made by previous ministers, among them the Treaty of Rapallo, of which Mr. Bonomi was one of the negotiators. But, as that treaty made no specific reference to the moot question of the smaller harbor of Fiume, Port Boros, which Count Sforza is believed to have assigned to Jugoslavians by a secret agreement, written or verbal, the new Cabinet intends to reconsider that matter, especially from the economic standpoint. It proposes to continue the negotiations with Jugoslavians on the subject of the tripartite administration of the whole harbor of Fiume, but with this difference, that Fiume is to be one of the parties to the negotiation, as she was to be one of the partners in the ultimate administration.

There is, however, this initial obstacle, that so far the Fiumans have been unable to form any government which the whole city would recognize as lawful. The violence of the rival Italian factions in that small town, the Nationalists and the followers of Mr. Zanella, may be compared with the furious civil strife which rent asunder the little communities of ancient Greece in the days of Theophrastus. But in time the opposing parties will come to see that the economic interests of Fiume are of more importance than the question as to which of the two is to occupy the Town Hall.

Now, as Mr. Bonomi clearly stated, the prosperity of Fiume depends upon its connection with the Jugoslavians. Of that the Italians have already had an example at Zara, where the maraschino manufacture, the sole industry of the former capital of Dalmatia, has languished because the Jugoslav peasants refused to send the cherries required. And what cherries are to Zara, wood is to Fiume.

Question of the Fascisti
But the most pressing problem before the new Premier is the restoration of law and order at home. The attack upon Mrs. Beckett's motor car at Viterbo, some three hours from Rome, during a conflict between the Fascisti and their opponents, has drawn the attention of the whole world to the state of almost civil war prevailing between these rival organizations in Italy. For Mrs. Beckett, although technically a Tzecho-Slovakian—the nationality of her husband, Count Czerin—was the daughter of an English peer. Her mother was an American citizen. Consequently the Viterbo affair was widely reported in the British and American press, although it was only one of many episodes in the almost constant struggle between the Fascisti and the Socialists and Communists.

Indeed, it was rapidly followed by the incidents of Treviso and Sarzana, in which, however, no foreigners were involved. Mr. Bonomi, who is a man of a firm character, frankly said that the continuance of this state of things "would lead Italy back to the fatal period of civil factions, which were so great a cause of weakness in the least luminous centuries of her history." He set out to restore the authority of the law and "reestablish internal peace."

Fascisti Tired of Strife

"The leaders of the Fascisti themselves seemed to have realized that things have gone too far, and there was talk of a truce between them and their adversaries. But some people doubted whether Mr. Mussolini could any longer control the organization which he called into being. There are in Italy 107,000 Fascisti, of whom many are young fellows who regard these "punitive expeditions" as a form of sport, and look upon the Socialists and Communists much as during the war they regarded the Austrians.

On the other side, the Communists and kindred parties have founded a new organization to combat the Fascisti on the lines of the Fascisti themselves. This organization is called the "People's Storm-troops" ("Arditi del Popolo"), a name borrowed from the "Arditi," who did such daring work during the war.

Thus, Italy is divided up into these rival camps, and the Roman Catholics and even the Liberals find that the Fascisti occasionally attack them also. No doubt, especially at the beginning, the Fascisti did some good: they helped to break strikes, they endeavored to suppress the practice of gambling, the billiard-saloons, they took upon themselves the more dubious task of forcing shopkeepers to reduce prices—a duty for which bands of enthusiastic youths without practical experience of economics do not seem to be particularly qualified, even although their object was laudable. But the time has now come for the State to resume its supreme authority, which Mr. Giolitti had allowed to lapse. "Revenge," said Bacon, "is a mild kind of justice." It is still the method of exercising justice in Albania; but it cannot be tolerated in a civilized nation like Italy.

Economic Problems

The former premier largely reduced the Italian deficit but much still remains to be done before the budget can be balanced, despite the diminution of the loss upon the sale of bread. The new ministry proposes to incur ad-

ditional expenses upon remunerative public works, railways, harbors, workmen's dwellings, navigation and drainage, undertaken for the relief of the unemployed. It also suggests the revision of the taxation upon war profits and a reconsideration of Mr. Giolitti's scheme for the compulsory conversion of bearer bonds into bonds bearing the name of the proprietor. By means of this conversion Mr. Giolitti hoped to prevent some 70,000,000,000 lire of personal property escaping taxation altogether, and was the first to set the example of converting his own modest investments into bonds bearing his name.

Mr. Bonomi will, however, begin by an inquiry into the desirability of modifying his predecessor's plan only in so far as concerns the shares of private companies. In order to raise the necessary funds to cover this immediate additional expenditure and the already existing deficit, the Premier proposes the strict application of Mr. Giolitti's bill for the reduction of the bureaucracy. Outside interested circles, there is no doubt that this measure is urgently needed. Italy, even before the war, had too large a civil service. Three officials often did the work of one, hours were short while bureaucratic operations were long, and the smaller employees were miserably paid.

Since the war the numbers of the official class have naturally increased, and it is generally felt that they must be reduced. Vested interests are, however, stubborn things, and the menaced officials, fighting for their altars and hearths, may prove serious opponents. Here Mr. Bonomi will have a chance of showing the stuff of which he is made.

Ministry's Prospects

Apart however from his program, the new Premier can scarcely anticipate a long term of office. He will probably not hold out longer than the autumn. He is, as he said, like his predecessor, a Coalition Cabinet; all Italian cabinets must necessarily be so under the group system, and their permanence, therefore, depends upon the parliamentary skill of their chief. Now if Mr. Giolitti, the ablest man in Italy, could remain only a year in office, how can Mr. Bonomi, who has yet to win his spurs, hope to last so long? He depends upon the Roman Catholic vote, which he has obtained by conceding the point of religious education; but even so he cannot count upon a stable majority.

A less conciliatory Fiuman policy may conciliate the three sections of the Right, which were hostile to Count Sforza; but a Minister who gains the support of the Imperialist Right (the Nationalists, the Fascisti, and the Conservative Liberals under Mr. Salandra) usually forfeits that of the numerically more important Extreme Left. These frequent ministerial crises damage the country, especially abroad, but they are inevitable in the present Chamber.

Opposite Parties Agree

At any moment there is the danger of a coalition of mutually hostile groups combining against the government for different reasons; already the Socialists and their enemies, the Roman Catholics, have voted on the same side upon an election question. Besides, despite his declaration of a desire for the solitude of his Piedmontese home, Mr. Giolitti's habit has been to resume office after a temporary holiday, during which a lieutenant has kept his seat warm.

Meanwhile Mr. Bonomi has made an excellent impression for straightforwardness upon the Allies—a quality of greater value than extreme cleverness for an Italian statesman in his dealings with Anglo-Saxons. In that respect he is a true disciple of his master, Mr. Bissolati. If he succeeds in putting Anglo-Italian relations upon a basis of more cordiality and confidence, he will not have been Premier in vain. If he restores internal order, he will have rendered an immense service to his country and raised her credit abroad.

SOVIET STATUS TO BE DECIDED BY JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Whether the Russian Soviet Government has legal standing in the courts of the United States will be decided by Federal Judge Martin T. Manton, who is sitting in the case of the libel action brought by that government to recover the Russian ships Penza and Tobolska.

These ships, former Tsarist vessels, are said to have been seized by agents of Boris Bakhmeteff, ambassador to this country under the Kerensky régime, and then said to have been sold, at a quarter of their value, to Ivan V. Shestakovsky. Counsel in opposition to the action claimed before Judge Manton that Mr. Bakhmeteff was still ambassador and that the Soviet Government had no legal standing in the United States courts. Counsel for the Soviet interests insisted that a de facto government, even if unrecognized by Washington, has legal standing and the right to fight legally for return of its property. The judge asked for briefs to be filed on Monday on the point of legal standing.

ROGER WILLIAMS HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Representatives of various organizations in this city have requested the city council to take steps to acquire the old Roger Williams House on North Main Street as a memorial to the founder of Rhode Island. The property is now in private hands and is likely to be sold, the old house razed and a new building erected if action is not taken to save it. The petitioners say that a collection of Roger Williams relics could be housed in the old building.

WIRELESS' SCOPE IS TO BE WIDENED

New Invention Is Expected to Neutralize Any Electrical Trouble That Might Otherwise Hinder Transmission

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question of wireless telephonic communication within the Empire formed a subject for discussion at the Imperial Cabinet, and it is believed that the radius will before long be so increased that telephonic messages will be exchanged between all parts of the British Commonwealth, not excluding the remotest portions. In this connection, and concerning more particularly wireless telegraphy, it is interesting to note that Mr. Marconi has just successfully carried out tests on his yacht Elettra, off the English coast, of a "filter" which, it is claimed, will neutralize the electrical trouble which results in such atmospheric disturbances as to interrupt the transmission of messages. Concerning his latest improvement, Mr. Marconi said:

"It will bring Great Britain and the United States closer together, as messages will be sent so much more quickly. Not only will the delay caused by atmosphere be removed, but also the delay by repetition will be eliminated."

As it is stated that this useful "filter" is at once to be fitted to English long-distance stations, the news of the invention should be of practical interest to the experts of the Imperial Communications Committee, of which Winston Churchill has been appointed chairman. The All Red, or All British, wireless chain project would appear to stand in much need of the driving force which Mr. Churchill can confidently be expected to provide; for it is more than 10 years since the brilliant title of "Imperial Wireless Chain" was first mentioned in connection with the scheme. Since then very little has been done toward making the project a practical proposition.

Idea 10 Years Old

The idea was launched a decade ago at the meeting of the Empire premiers, who passed a resolution stating that "the great importance of wireless telegraphy for social, commercial and defensive purposes renders it desirable that a chain of British state-owned wireless stations should be established within the Empire." It was intended, originally, to begin with six stations, to be situated at Cyprus, Aden, Bombay, the Straits Settlements, England, and Western Australia, with an extension to New Zealand. Later, in 1919-20, the Imperial Wireless Telegraph Committee reported in favor of a scheme which would connect England with Egypt, Egypt with India and South Africa, India with Singapore and Hong Kong, and Singapore with Australia. The great station at Leamfield is now practically finished, and but for the recent coal strike would already have been working.

France was quick to seize the possibilities afforded by the new means of communication, and with her high power station at Bordeaux is becoming the clearing house for news for the United States. Italy, Spain, Southern Europe and the Mediterranean now send news to France for wireless transmission to America. France has also taken a long lead from Britain in the construction of a world wireless chain for linking up her colonial possessions.

Interrupted by War

These two countries started level in the initiation of "imperial" chains and the war interrupted both schemes, but France commenced the inter-colonial chain, the details of which may be summarized as follows: Bordeaux will be in touch with Saigon direct, 10,000 kilometers, and via Djibouti (6000 kilometers from Bordeaux) across the Indian Ocean to India (Pondicherry), which is 4000 kilometers, and thence to Saigon (2900 kilometers). Then there is direct communication to Madagascar from Bordeaux, which is 9000 kilometers, and also by way of Bamako, West Africa, and Brazzaville in the French Congo. Bordeaux can also communicate with Martinique in the West Indies via Dakar in the Atlantic. All the French colonial possessions will be brought within the orbit of the scheme.

It is now about a year ago since construction was begun on the stations at Salda, in North Africa; Bamako, in West Africa; Brazzaville in the French Congo; Tananarive in Madagascar, and Saigon in Indo-China. The latter station will be the junction for messages to Japan, India, China, the Philippines and the Pacific. In three years this vast French "imperial" chain will have been completed, and it is said that France does not count the cost where national defense and the interests of her colonies are concerned. She is, therefore, paying a heavy annual subsidy toward the intercolonial wireless services, and it is stated by those in a position to test their knowledge that France fully intends to capture the world wireless service.

American Soldiers Started Work

The history of the great station at Bordeaux, though brief, is interesting. The total cost of erection was 60,000,000 francs, and it was begun by the American expeditionary force and taken over by the French. It is at the moment the most powerful wireless station in the world.

One of the reasons which has actuated the French Government in going ahead so energetically with its wireless scheme is the inadequate manner in which she is served by cables, whereas the British Empire is

much better provided in this respect. Britain's wireless position as compared with that of the French is far from satisfactory. The so-called "imperial chain" will have for its first link stations at Leamfield and Caico, but even these are not finished. Then, in spite of the effluxion of 10 years from the date of the initiation of the scheme, the imperial cabinet has ended the "chain" in its infancy, but it was hoped that before the dominions' prime ministers left the shores of Britain a definite scheme would have been approved, and that the work in all those parts of the Empire involved would be started without further delay.

Winston Churchill has frequently been accused of too precipitate action in divers directions, and the very force of his character has carried others with him not always to a successful consummation. Now, however, as the chairman of the Imperial Communications Committee, he has a unique opportunity of rendering to his own country and to the Empire generally a very great service by forging the links of the great imperial wireless chain by which the Empire will still more closely be bound, not by iron chains but by the nebulous medium of the atmosphere itself.

RUSSIA'S COMMERCIAL MISSION TO TZECHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—Mr. Mostovenko, head of the Russian Commercial Mission in Tzecho-Slovakia, has stated in a recent interview that without awaiting the conclusion of the commercial treaty, he proposed to make direct overtures to large industrial concerns and associations of small firms in Tzecho-Slovakia, with a view to obtaining goods necessary to Russia, chiefly agricultural machinery and industrial appliances.

Russia would pay either in ready cash, or in raw materials, such as flax, furs, naphtha, platinum, timber and, later on, in Russian wheat.

Mr. Mostovenko further stated that the Russian missions have already made arrangements of this kind with Swedish, German and American industrial firms, for the delivery of automobiles, machinery and paper.

RUSSIA GETTING FOREIGN SUPPLIES

Soviets Maintain Trade Relations With Estonia — Both Frontiers Heavily Guarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVAL, Estonia.—The Estonian Minister to the Scandinavian countries is working hard to establish more settled and more rational connections between these countries and his own; and from statements made by him he is sanguine of satisfactory developments. He also seems to take a more optimistic view of trade with Russia than that generally held by people concerned in such matters.

Russia, the Minister states, is beginning to wake up and in Reval the feeling of Russia is being already felt. However firm the position of the Soviets may be politically, their Utopian notions in connection with trade and finance have entirely gone to the wall, and the old capitalistic methods are again finding favor. Even if the prevailing disorganization forms an insurmountable barrier in the way of effective reconstruction, it must be admitted that there is something like a boom in Russian trade.

There certainly is no question of any export from Russia except the continuous flow of gold from Moscow to Stockholm, which has become a center of distribution, but on the other hand the import is greatly increased. It commenced in the spring and since then the influx of goods into Russia is swelled for every month.

Reval harbor is full of vessels, mostly German, American and Swedish, discharging goods for Russia. The Estonian railways are coining money by this transit, which is bound to become a very important factor in the economy of the new state.

As to any risk of contamination from the Russian Bolsheviks, every precaution is being taken. The Russian railway functionaries are not allowed to enter Estonian territory, and the whole of the border is protected by barbed wire fencing through which high voltage electric current passes. The Bolsheviks in Russia guard their frontier equally string-

ently and it is exceedingly difficult for Estonian traders to obtain permission to enter Russia and the favored few, who are allowed to do so are almost exclusively Bolsheviks themselves.

The regular steamer connection between Stockholm and Reval has worked wonders in developing the commercial intercourse between the two countries. The traffic was formerly minimal, but now the two weekly boats in either direction are loaded to the full with goods. It is hoped that a similar connection can be established between Reval and Copenhagen, for a regular traffic is of paramount importance.

A commercial treaty with Denmark is also under consideration. On account of the low exchange of Estonian currency, negotiations about trade are proceeding with Denmark, from where Estonia desires to import agricultural machines and implements as well as other machinery, in return offering a number of Estonian products, paper amongst them, of which article the country produces three times as much as she can consume.

STUDY OF FOREST POLICY IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLETON, New Hampshire.—Regarding the framing of an adequate and constructive national forest policy as an immediate need, the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, at its annual forestry conference at North Woodstock, New Hampshire, on August 31 and September 1, will assemble leaders in this work for discussion of a program.

The respective merits of the Snell Bill, giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to cooperate with states and state forestry commissions in regulating timber cutting, in establishing reforestation, in acquisition of forest land, and in other ways; and the Capper Bill, giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to tax \$5 per thousand feet all timber cut not in conformity with the department's rules and to control the methods of lumbering throughout the country, irrespective of state authorities, will be discussed. Both measures have been introduced into Congress.

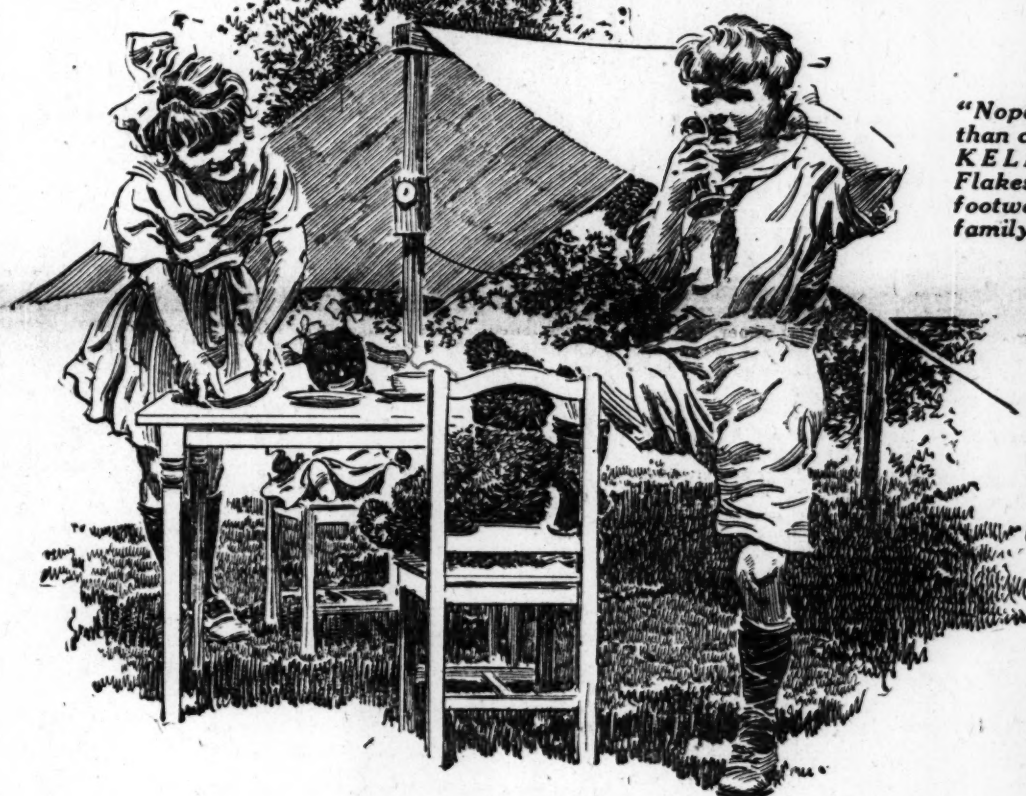
PROMPT RECOVERY OF BRITISH RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British press has been expressing the satisfaction of the public at the prompt recovery of the various railways after the partial suspension of services during the coal dispute. Comments of appreciation have been plentiful and frequent on account of the fact that the renewed facilities are not merely equal, but superior to the old. Long-distance travelers are pleased at the resumption of the expresses on the Midland, North Western and other main lines; daily travelers are thankful that their accustomed morning and evening accommodation is again available, and holiday-makers are relieved at the saving now once more rendered possible by the issue of excursion tickets at a single fare for the return journey.

But there is more in this than mere convenience for individual travelers. In noting the fact that the railway companies have now put on practically a pre-war service (in many cases even better than pre-war), have improved upon pre-war standards of comfort, and are doing this at fares which, though higher, are yet not so high in proportion as the general level of prices—in noting all this it is more important to understand the full implication of this policy. It means that the qualities of enterprise and energy have not been lost by the railway companies. It means that the keen competition of the motor cars—buses and motor lorries is acting as a stimulus, and is reviving, not depressing the activities of the companies. This in turn is of fundamental importance to the prosperity of the British nation; for no industry is so closely linked in interdependence with the vigor and welfare of trade and social amenity than that of transport, and no internal transport service is so essential as the railways.

The new buoyancy in railway affairs will thus bring with it not only benefits in convenience and comfort, but also solid advantages to the commercial interests of the nation, and incidentally, prosperity to the companies themselves.



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Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
Do more than ask for Corn Flakes—say KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES! And don't accept substitutes!

BUSINESS HOUSES ADJUSTING AFFAIRS

Proportions to Which Some Have Grown Explains in a Measure Why Process of Getting Back to Normal Takes a Long Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—The proportions to which various business houses in the United States have grown explains in a measure why liquidation and deflation in the process of getting back to normal takes such a long time. Many of the larger concerns would serve as an illustration, but since the Sears, Roebuck & Co. report is at hand it will answer.

According to the statement for the six months ending June 30 the inventories on hand at that time were in excess of \$80,000,000, notwithstanding sales of about \$90,000,000 for the semi-annual period. This is a reduction of \$24,000,000 from the first of January. It is estimated that the sales this year will be about \$200,000,000, and on this volume the inventory account should not be more than \$40,000,000, for normally inventories run less than 20 per cent. Of course much of this inventory was purchased at high figures, and as the trend of the times is toward lower prices, there is involved a difficult problem of merchandising to show a minimum loss, to say nothing of trying to show a profit.

To further complicate the problem, the monthly sales have fallen off considerably, as the following table will show:

| | 1921 | 1920 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| January | \$15,597,766 | \$29,490,976 |
| February | 14,008,299 | 28,202,067 |
| March | 20,105,904 | 27,477,945 |
| April | 16,775,290 | 21,834,141 |
| May | 12,339,178 | 17,705,123 |
| June | 11,098,854 | 16,767,675 |
| July | 12,229,542 | 16,745,264 |
| Seven months | 101,764,834 | 157,511,192 |

Compared with 1919, business in the first seven months of 1921 declined about \$20,550,000 from the \$122,059,611 sales of July 31, 1919.

Getting House in Order

While the loss for the first six months was \$3,500,000 the company, like many others, is getting its house in order so that as business gains momentum it will be in a position to benefit accordingly.

While the commercial concerns are readjusting their affairs the various governmental conditions that affect business generally are moving on toward settlement. The tax revisions in Congress are progressing and while they may not be entirely satisfactory to every one, even the determination will be helpful. The railroad funding bill that makes available for the roads \$500,000,000 is moving along, as are various other governmental activities aimed to help business, so it may be expected that by the time the business interests have their affairs righted the government will have its work completed and the stage will be set for the period of prosperity that is showing many signs of coming. Steel men are predicting a 50 per cent of normal activity by winter and here and there reports indicate a steady improvement in the fundamental conditions that portend better times.

Gain in Employment

Increases in the number of persons employed in July over the number employed in June were shown in eight out of 14 industries for which the United States Department of Labor gives figures: Manufacturers of men's ready-made clothing reported that they had increased their forces in July to 28,314 from 25,998 in June, an increase of 8.9 per cent.

Leather factories employed 12,138 in July as against 11,701 in June, an increase of 3.7 per cent. Boot and shoe factories had 69,355 workers on their July payrolls against 67,600 in June, an increase of 2.5 per cent, while automobile factories employed 79,664 in July, compared with 76,734 in June, an increase of 3.8 per cent.

The greatest decrease was shown in 118 iron and steel factories, which, in July, had on their payrolls 100,770 persons, against 115,411 in June, a decrease of 12.7 per cent. Hosiery and underwear factories cut their forces from 27,228 in June to 26,677 in July, a decrease of 2.0 per cent.

A reduction of 1798 in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight during the week ended August 6 compared with the preceding week was shown by reports just received from the railroads of the United States by the American Railway Association. The total for the week was 784,781 cars, which was a decrease of 150,949 cars, compared with the same week last year, and 87,292 cars under that for the same week in 1919. Total car loading since January 1 is 22,474,446 cars, against 26,071,551 in 1920 and 23,465,807 in 1919.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| | Thurs. Wed. | Partly |
|------------------|-------------|------------|
| Sterling | \$3.64 1/2 | \$4.16 1/2 |
| France (French) | .077 1/2 | .1930 |
| France (Belgian) | .076 1/2 | .1930 |
| France (Swiss) | .1180 | .1930 |
| Libra | .043 1/2 | .1930 |
| Guineas | .31 | .2028 |
| German marks | .0121 | .2250 |
| Canadian dollar | .504 | .30 |
| Argentine peso | .2569 | .2937 |
| Drachmas (Greek) | .0554 | .1930 |
| Peasants | .1298 | .1930 |
| Swedish kroner | .2125 | .2150 |
| Norwegian kroner | .1200 | .1300 |
| Danish kroner | .1627 | .1627 |

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday, October 12.85, December 13.41, January 13.46, March 13.25, May 13.24. Spot quiet; middling 12.00.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL PROSPECTS

Some Production Has Been Re-started and One Official Calls Outlook "Quite Encouraging"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The prospects of the iron and steel trade are now brighter than they have been for many weeks. Not only has production re-started, but it is now certain that the difficulties arising from the recent coal stoppage have not been fully exploited by foreign iron and steel competitors.

An official of the National Federation of Iron Manufacturers has summed up the situation as being "quite encouraging." He said that a number of steel furnaces had been started up again, chiefly in the Midlands; and some blast furnaces had been re-lit. Holidays would delay a general restart in the industry until well into September, and it would be at least November before they are working full capacity. That was, presuming that there were no more coal troubles.

The official pointed out that coal was not coming forward in sufficient quantities, and sufficiently definite prices were not yet being quoted to encourage a general restart. In recent months the production of iron and steel in this country had practically ceased, but foreign competitors had also passed through a bad time. The United States of America and Belgium showed a low level of production. So, too, to a lesser degree did France. For Germany no definite figures were available, but 11 reports spoke of German iron and steel works as operating at considerably less than capacity.

Foreign output had fallen off, and there had also been a distinct hardening in their prices. Great Britain had not suffered so much as might have been feared from the coal stoppage. Foreign competitors had not done much during the embarrassment and, said the official, "we can confidently hope to go ahead." As regarded trade, foreign competition was the main factor, and that Great Britain could face at least hopefully. Taking everything together, things were not so bad. There was real evidence of revival.

NEW YORK MARKET SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market recovered yesterday somewhat and the trend was generally higher. Standard issues, notably rails, sustained the market, which was dull and narrow. Specialties registered mixed gains and losses. Further buying of rails enlivened the later dealings. Pacifies and coals showed gains of one to almost two points. Industrials also were better. Studebaker proving the only noteworthy exception. Call money was easier but ruled at 6 per cent. Sales aggregated 413,500 shares.

The close was firm: Studebaker 63 1/2, up 3/4; California Petroleum 33 1/2, up 1/4; Chesapeake & Ohio 63 1/2, up 1/4; Cuba Cane preferred 20 1/2, up 1/4; American Smelters 35, up 1; Southern Pacific 77 1/2, up 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

| | Aug. 18, 1921 | Aug. 11, 1921 | Aug. 19, 1920 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Circulation | £126,235 | £127,564 | £124,344 |
| Public deposits | 17,285 | 18,258 | 16,114 |
| Private deposits | 122,545 | 124,196 | 117,134 |
| Govt securities | 68,740 | 50,115 | 65,508 |
| Other securities | 79,525 | 81,107 | 76,116 |
| Reserve | 20,621 | 19,266 | 16,886 |
| Profit res to lab | 14,755 | 14,555 | 12,851 |
| Bullion | 128,407 | 128,380 | 123,081 |
| Bank rate | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 7 |

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £615,294,000 against £648,722,000 last week and £697,264,000 in this week last year. Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £298,945,000 against £302,305,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £28,616,000, compared with £28,640,000 in the previous week.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prices in the wheat market again tended downward yesterday, closing prices being several points lower, with September at 1.16 1/2 and December at 1.17 1/2. Corn also declined, September closing at 52 1/2, and December at 52 1/2. Hogs and provisions were steady. September rye 1.05 1/2, December rye 1.05 1/2, September barley 61 1/2, December barley 61 1/2, September pork 17.00, September lard 10.50, October lard 10.62, January lard 9.35, September ribs 9.05, October ribs 9.05.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

| | Aug. 18, 1921 | Aug. 11, 1921 | Aug. 19, 1920 | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Gold | 5,521,800 | 5,521,500 | 5,506,000 | |
| Silver | 274,100 | 275,500 | 251,200 | |
| Loans and disc. | 4,683,400 | 4,768,700 | 4,425,100 | |
| Circulation | 26,983,200 | 27,325,700 | 27,899,700 | |
| Deposit | 2,661,700 | 2,641,800 | 3,202,700 | |
| War advances | to state | 24,900,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,700,000 |

CRUDE OIL PRICE ADVANCED

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Two grades of Kentucky oil have been advanced in price, Somerset light crude oil rising 25 cents a barrel to \$1.15, and Somerset heavy 20 cents to \$1.10. The advance in price has created a spirit of optimism among oil men, who believe that it marks the turning of a corner in the oil market. It is the first change in the eastern crude oil market since June 28.

OPPORTUNITY FOR TRADING IN INDIA

Financial and Commercial Conditions in that Country Are Discussed by United States Government Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Fundamental soundness, a not disastrously adverse exchange, and a constructive banking policy combine to forecast increasing commercial importance for India, declared Charles C. Batchelder, trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce stationed in India, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The management of the banks of the commercial crisis in India," Mr. Batchelder said, "has been extremely able and intelligent. When the drafts for imported goods came due, instead of forcing consignees to pay them in full, the banks carried them in different ways, and tiding over the situation so that there have been few failures of established European commercial houses. The latter have not been forced to sell goods at forced sale, thus breaking the market prices, but have made concessions from time to time, so that goods in warehouses are being moved and entering into consumption. It was felt that this crisis was passed April 1."

Banking Facilities Inadequate

So far as banking facilities supplied by branches of American banks in India are concerned, Mr. Batchelder said that they are not adequate. If the United States takes advantage of the opportunities that the Indian market offers, he added, these facilities must necessarily be increased in proportion to the volume of trade. A conservative policy, he said, has marked the business of what American-controlled financial institutions there are, while an aggressive and progressive program is most in keeping with development of the Indian market.

Very little credit is given or asked on imports, the trade commissioner said, and it is customary to pay for the goods on receipt of shipping documents. This tendency was particularly marked during the acute commercial depression, when exchange was at a low ebb and 30, 60 or 90 days on shipments was accorded only to concerns with known standing. Disagreements regarding quality of the standard products are settled by methods established in the principal cities, Mr. Batchelder said.

American exporters have overlooked, in the main, the Indian market, he continued, but those concerns that have sent traveling representatives or established local branches have achieved results. Trade combinations organized under the Webb-Pomeroy Law, and represented jointly in India have also been successful. There is a particularly active market for devices which will replace and vastly improve the native contrivances used in irrigation work and pumping. It is felt that American investment could profitably be directed to local production of simple and moderately priced farm implements and engines.

Industrial Development

"India is developing industrially with great rapidity along the lines of Japan," Mr. Batchelder said, "and its great advantages in natural resources and labor make it certain that it will become one of the most prosperous countries in the world. American manufacturers ought to secure their share of the growing requirements of the country, especially as American goods and American methods are popular with the Indians. We have already obtained a sure foothold in the country as a result of the war.

"We must not feel that we cannot sell goods in India because we cannot compete in price with other countries. The Indian buyer appreciates quality and service, and the same methods which have advanced our trade in South American and China will produce even better results in India. The existing conditions are fundamentally more favorable and the results will be manifest as soon as the demand for Indian products revives and crops reach their normal level."

MERCANTILE MARINE SHIP SOLD

NEW YORK, New York.—The International Mercantile Marine Company has sold the American Line steamship New York to the Franklin Steamship Corporation of New York, which concern will operate the ship in connection with the service of the Polish Navigation Company. It is stated that the New York will remain under the American flag and that the officers and directors of the company buying her are Americans.

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An issue of \$30,000,000 of 5 1/2 per cent bonds is to be floated at once as a result of action taken at a meeting of the American Association of Joint Stock Land Banks. The proceeds will be loaned to farmers to help ease the tight financial situation now prevailing in many rural communities. This issue, with others to be floated before Dec. 1, will make a total of about \$150,000,000 loaned to farmers by banks this year, officers of the association said.

MANITOBA GRAIN SHIPMENTS

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The first shipment of new wheat from southern Manitoba was made to the head of the lakes August 13, and the second shipment of 15 cars August 15. The movement of grain will be in full swing by Sept. 1 and railroads have everything in readiness to handle the crops.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Imports as well as exports during the first four months of 1921 plainly show the industrial crisis that Italy is going through, according to The Investors Review. Imports are constantly rising, while exports are decreasing. Imported cereals have risen by 472,000,000 lire, raw cotton by 219,000,000, coal by 115,000,000 and sugar by 64,000,000 lire. Meat, woolen stuffs and leather have diminished by 98,000,000, 72,000,000 and 42,000,000 respectively. The decrease of exports has made itself felt chiefly in silk (81,000,000 lire) and in hemp (145,000,000 lire).

The catch of cod in Norway for the season just ended is greater than in any one of the preceding four years, according to a Trondhjem, Norway, newspaper. However, the value of the catch was about 22,000,000 kroner, compared with a value of 45,000,000 kroner for the 1920 season. The total number of fish caught in 1921 was 39,000,000, while the 1920 catch totaled 38,800,000. The selling price is considerably lower and the high cost of equipment and oils makes the profit less than the average. The operating expenses are at the same level as during the war.

Owing to the low price of copper the Mount Cuthbert mines in North Queensland, Australia, carried on active work for only two months in the half year, the mines and smelter being closed December 18 and remaining closed. The loss for the half year was £14,739, of which the actual loss on working account was about £5000, the remainder being due to interest and depreciation. Ore reserves are estimated at nearly 200,000 tons.

DIVIDENDS

International Cotton Mills, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 23. No action was taken on common stock dividend. Three months ago 50 cents was declared.

Union Bag and Paper, quarterly of 2%, payable September 15 to stock of September 3.

Boston Morris Plan, semiannual of 3% on the capital stock, payable September 1 to stock of June 30.

Cities Service, monthly of 1/4% of 1% in scrip on common, preferred and preference B stocks, regular monthly of 1 1/2% on common stock scrip on common stock all payable October 1 to holders of September 15.

OIL SHARES BETTER IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—There was a better tone to oil shares on the stock exchange yesterday following an overnight break which was due to forced liquidation from Glasgow. Shell Transport Trading was 4 1/2-16, and Mexican Eagle 4 1/2. Continued lack of stability in the raw material was responsible for fresh weakness in the rubber group.

The industrial department was quiet and irregular. Hudson's Bay 5 1/4. Dollar descriptions were easier, moving with New York exchange. Professional bears in Argentine rails were caught when new advances were registered. Home rails were featureless and showed a disposition to go lower. Kaffirs were maintained but were without a leader.

In the main the markets were listless with changes slight.

Consols for money 48, Grand Trunk 4 1/2, De Beers 1 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, bar silver 38 1/2, per ounce, money 4 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4 1/2-1 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 4 1/2-1 1/2 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

| | Aug. 17, 1921 | Aug. 10, 1921 | Aug. 20, 1920 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| RESOURCES | | | |
| Gold and etc. | \$407,452 | \$423,005 | \$182,125 |
| Settlement fund | 418,738 | 408,756 | 366,892 |
| Gold with fran | | | 111,456 |
| Ttl held by bk | 826,190 | 831,761 | 661,472 |
| With F R agt | 1,660,062 | 1,640,626 | 1,164,264 |
| Redemp fund | 114,043 | 108,814 | 140,615 |
| Total gold res. | 2,600,293 | 2,575,901 | 1,966,251 |
| Leg. res. silv, etc | 145,173 | 144,947 | 155,488 |
| Total reserves | 2,745,466 | 2,720,848 | 2,121,837 |
| Bills dis (see by gov war ob) | 559,659 | 662,318 | 1,301,609 |
| All other res | 952,428 | 963,741 | 1,320,820 |
| Bills not in open market | 41,910 | 44,978 | 320,597 |
| Ttl bills on hd | 1,554,027 | 1,571,037 | 2,943,026 |
| U S Gov bonds | 34,028 | 34,182 | 26,378 |
| U S cert of ind | | | |
| 1-yr cert (Pittman Act) | 203,375 | 206,375 | 259,375 |
| Other cert | 7,876 | 19,215 | 17,783 |
| Ttl earn assets | 1,799,396 | 1,831,379 | 3,247,062 |
| Bank prem | 26,952 | 26,720 | 14,654 |
| 5% redem fund | 9,471 | 9,516 | 11,600 |
| F R bk notes | 551,871 | 482,486 | 781,125 |
| Uncol items | 17,302 | 16,787 | 4,942 |
| All other res. | 17,302 | 16,787 | 4,942 |
| Total resources | 5,130,370 | 5,088,696 | 6,181,220 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Capital paid in | 102,896 | 102,600 | 96,759 |
| Surplus fund | 213,824 | 213,824 | 164,748 |
| Reserves for gov | 47,006 | 46,608 | |
| franchise tax | 19,014 | 35,595 | 54,959 |
| Mem bank res | 1,621,570 | 1,601,583 | 1,793,675 |
| All other | 30,685 | 25,294 | 44,828 |
| Total liabilities | 1,871,249 | 1,862,472 | 1,895,462 |
| F R notes in actual circ | 2,503,642 | 2,520,784 | 2,174,725 |
| F R bank notes | 114,502 | 118,301 | 158,663 |
| Def avail items | 458,120 | 405,696 | 591,094 |
| All other liab. | 19,131 | 18,451 | 61,872 |
| Total liabilities | 5,130,370 | 5,088,696 | 6,181,220 |
| Ratio of total res to dep and note liab comb | 65.8% | 65.0% | 43.5% |
| Ratio of gold res to F R notes at set aside 5% | 86.3% | 84.9% | 43.1% |

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone.—It is announced by Panama Canal officials that during the seven years the waterway has been in use 13,416 vessels, carrying 61,600,000 tons of cargo, have passed through. In the last year, 2843 ships, with 11,000,000 tons of cargo, passed through the canal.

INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 22

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Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1921.
DIVIDEND 1%
A regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on Sept. 30, 1921, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on Sept. 6, 1921. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FASHION'S AID FOR COTTON INDUSTRY

British Textile Workers Federation Appeals for Popularization of This Kind of Goods So As to Increase Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England.—The severe depression in the British cotton industry and the consequent fall in wages led to an interesting discussion at the opening session of the annual conference of the Textile Workers Federation. About 200 delegates, representing all the various branches of the industry, were present, and Mr. Robert Dunn, United Textile Workers of America, brought the good wishes of that organization.

The president (Mr. Walter Gee) made a stirring appeal to all sections of the community, and more especially to the leaders of fashion, to popularize cotton fabrics as articles of apparel, with the object of increasing the amount of employment and saving the operatives from ruin. Although conditions were bad at present, he was sanguine enough to believe that there was a bright future for cotton. The main thing was to get rid of the heavy stocks of dear goods which were standing in the way of development.

It was advised that women's leagues should be formed in every cotton district with the object of getting the leaders of fashion to adopt the wearing of cotton fabrics, and in support of this mentioned that some of the finer qualities of cotton goods had quite a silky appearance. He expressed the opinion that if some system could be adopted of making these fabrics fashionable, there would be a big demand and the whole industry would receive a much-needed fillip.

Effect on Wool Men

This suggestion has naturally been received with acclamation in the cotton-using districts, though, as might be expected, the proposal finds little favor in the great wool consuming centers of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the latter district the wool operatives are asking what is to become of their trade if any considerable tendency to turn from wool goods to wool fabrics in favor of those made from cotton.

While fashion undoubtedly plays an important part in deciding the nature and the quality of the fabrics most in demand, the leaders of fashion must pay some attention to the question of utility, and in this connection climatic conditions are probably the main factor. The question of price is also important, and in the past it has been noted that when the price of wool soared to a prohibitive level, there is a tendency to turn from wool goods to those produced from cotton. On the other hand, when prices of both raw wool and raw cotton are about normal, there is in this country a decided preference for wool fabrics or those made from a combination of cotton and wool.

Diversity of Cotton Use

The strongest argument against the use of cotton goods at the present time is found in the very low price of wool, and as stocks of raw wool are greatly in excess of the demand, it is very unlikely that prices will advance to a point at which cotton goods would have the advantage. It is true that cotton fabrics are now being produced with a special finish in imitation of wool, and so perfect is the new process that only an expert can tell from a casual examination whether the fabric is made from wool or cotton.

Silky, cotton fabrics are being made to look like silk, even the soft handle and glossy appearance being imitated so as to defy detection where the ordinary purchaser is concerned.

But although manufacturers have been able to imitate the appearance of wool and silk, no one has yet been able to impart to cotton the special characteristics which are peculiar to wool. One of the most valuable features of wool is its elasticity, a remarkable property which no vegetable fiber possesses, and its felting properties are unrivaled. Some time ago a new kind of fabric was placed on the market; it was finished with a glossy appearance like silk and looked remarkably smart. The defect was that if it was spotted with water the glossiness disappeared, and that particular cloth was a notable failure. However, for many purposes present-day cotton fabrics are quite ideal, and some excellent cloths are being made in what are known as unions, that is, fabrics made with a cotton weft and a wool warp.

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Convenient for social or business
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The Government Fleet is in the harbor. Come
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For 3 persons.....\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 per day

For 4 persons.....\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 per day

For 5 persons.....\$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 per day

For 6 persons.....\$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 per day

For 7 persons.....\$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00 per day

For 8 persons.....\$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50 per day

For 9 persons.....\$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 per day

For 10 persons.....\$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50 per day

For 11 persons.....\$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00 per day

For 12 persons.....\$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50 per day

For 13 persons.....\$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00 per day

For 14 persons.....\$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50 per day

For 15 persons.....\$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00 per day

For 16 persons.....\$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50 per day

For 17 persons.....\$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00 per day

For 18 persons.....\$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50 per day

For 19 persons.....\$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00 per day

For 20 persons.....\$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50 per day

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For 30 persons.....\$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50 per day

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For 54 persons.....\$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50 per day

For 55 persons.....\$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00 per day

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For 98 persons.....\$50.50, \$51.00, \$51.50 per day

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For 100 persons.....\$51.50, \$52.00, \$52.50 per day

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For 116 persons.....\$59.50, \$60.00, \$60.50 per day

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For 118 persons.....\$60.50, \$61.00, \$61.50 per day

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For 120 persons.....\$61.50, \$62.00, \$62.50 per day

For 121 persons.....\$62.00, \$62.50, \$63.00 per day

For 122 persons.....\$62.50, \$63.00, \$63.50 per day

For 123 persons.....\$63.00, \$63.50, \$64.00 per day

For 124 persons.....\$63.50, \$64.00, \$64.50 per day

MODERN SCHOOLS
FOR RURAL MAINE

State Has Ready Four of the Many New Buildings It Proposes to Erect in the Various Unorganized Plantations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOULTON, Maine—Betterment of school conditions in the rural districts of Maine, a movement which started with the enactment of a law which gives the state School Department authority to provide the unorganized plantations of the State with school buildings and pay for them with state funds, has progressed so far that four new school buildings will be opened in September and others will be erected at once. This is the first practical step toward improvement of educational conditions in these areas in nearly fifty years.

Most of these unorganized plantations are sparsely inhabited, far from wealthy and the task of providing schools is an actual burden upon the taxpayers. The schoolhouses for the most part are small framed buildings, erected many years ago and in many instances in serious need of repair. Even with the aid which came to them from the State these plantations have not been able to improve the school buildings.

When the Legislature of 1919 met, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of schools, and Albert W. Gordon, superintendent of schools in unorganized plantations, decided that it would be a good thing for the State to do something more for education in those places. They presented to the law-makers a bill which authorized the construction by the State of school buildings in the unorganized plantations.

After inspecting plans for rural schoolhouses which had been prepared by others, Superintendent Gordon and Dr. Thomas finally selected the style of building to be used. This is a modification of a school building designed by Dr. Thomas for use in the rural schools of Nebraska, when he was head of that State's school department. Superintendent Gordon felt that the general idea of this plan was superior to others shown for the schools in his jurisdiction. He made some changes in the plans to meet the particular needs of the schools in Maine's unorganized plantations and this is the schoolhouse which is being built in those places.

These buildings are of wooden construction, of simple, though neat design, particular attention having been given to providing ample and proper lighting for the interior. This is secured by large windows on both sides and in the ends.

The schoolroom is fitted with chairs and desks of approved design in accordance with the modern understanding of school children's needs and best interests. They have ample blackboard facilities and there is also provided a little stage at one end which may be used for entertainments and the presentation of little plays. It makes it possible also, to use the school building as a social or community house in these small places.

These schoolrooms are amply heated by a type of hot air furnace located in one corner of the school room and which by actual test has been proved to be the best system for school buildings of this character.

There are in Maine 70 of these schools in unorganized plantations, providing educational facilities for about 1000 children. Excepting the four buildings erected last year, they have very inadequate accommodations and the best results cannot be obtained from the schools until there is a change.

EXCESSIVE LIGHT
RATES ARE CHARGED

PORTLAND, Maine—Alleging that excessive rates are being charged by the Cumberland County Power & Light Company, Railroad Division, residents of Old Orchard will go before the Maine public utilities commission on Monday with their complaint. The commission has the following to say in regard to the hearing:

"Upon receipt of the complaint the public utilities commission, on its own motion, summarily and without notice investigated matters alleged in the complaint, and after the investigation was satisfied that sufficient grounds existed to warrant a formal public hearing in the matter so under investigation.

"The commission furnished to the Cumberland County Power & Light Company a written statement giving notice of the matter under investigation and further advised the respondent company that at the expiration of 10 days if the cause of complaint was not removed that a formal public hearing would be ordered. More than 10 days have elapsed since notice was served upon the Cumberland County Power & Light Company, and it has not been made to appear that the cause of complaint has been removed."

SOCIALISTS WAIT TWO
YEARS FOR RECOUNT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Recount of the ballots which are said to have defeated Algernon Lee and Edward F. Cassidy, Socialists, for the Board of Aldermen, in the municipal elections of 1919, is still dragging along so slowly that Samuel Orr, Socialist assemblyman, has asked Mayor John F. Hylan to hasten the work.

The Socialists, believing that continued delay will bring the result only after the close of the terms of those serving in the seats claimed by Mr.

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Classified Advertisements

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HOMES AND FARMS

For suburban homes, summer homes and farms near Boston or anywhere in New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida send for our new catalog. CHAS. O. CLAPP COMPANY, 510 South St., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN English-speaking nurse, with best references as to experience, to care for boy 2 years old, and to assist in the care of two young school boys; country year round; 600 miles from Penn. Station, N. J.; good home, liberal wages. Address: MRS. HOWARD VOGEL, Park Street, Woodmere, L. I.

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JULIUS J. SEIDE

Insurance

M. J. BURNHAM

WEST HARTFORD CENTER

THE STORE OF INDIVIDUAL

SERVICE, QUALITY GOODS

AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT

H. F. CORNING & COMPANY

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases

Established 1812

SPECIAL PRICE REDUCTIONS

AT OUR

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT

GEMMILL, BURNHAM CO., Inc.

"Where Quality is Paramount"

85 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

QUALITY CORNER

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

OF

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX

AND

FASHION PARK SUITS

FOR MEN

Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.

115 ASYLUM ST. AT TRUMBULL

G. I. WHITEHEAD & SON

"The Auto Shop"

SERVICE CAR AT ALL HOURS

287 New Britain Ave., Tel. Charter 4455-19

GOOD BREAD PRICED.

BAKED BREAD MODER-

GOODS. Shop AT ELY

550 MAIN ST., NEXT TO GAS OFFICE

G. Fox & Co., Inc.

HARTFORD, CONN.

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

HOUSEWARES

WEST HILL GROCERY

Louis H. Birch, Proprietor

765 Farmington Avenue

Oriental Rugs

THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.

205 PEARL STREET

Domestic Rugs

Lee and Mr. Cassidy, asked the state

Supreme Court to order a decision

from the recount committee within

30 days. But counsel for one of the

aldermen said to have been elected

over the Socialist candidate asked for

and was granted a stay.

Mr. Orr told the Mayor that the

dilatory tactics of the board and the

committee amount to an ouster of the

two Socialists, just as much as though

they had been seated and then ousted.

OAKLAND POLICE

STOP KU-KLUX KLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—Organization

of a branch of the Ku-Klux Klan in

Oakland has been forbidden by the

police, and W. G. McRae and R. M.

Carruthers, both claiming to have

come from the central organization

in Atlanta, Georgia, and both declar-

ing themselves authorized agents of

the Ku-Klux Klan, were ordered to

leave town by the police, although no

charges were made against them.

The police have learned that the

two men had enrolled about 700 mem-

bers in the organization in Oakland

alone. Considerable literature regard-

ing the Klan was found in their rooms

at a local hotel.

Both McRae and Carruthers de-

clared that, as no charge had been

made against them, and they had com-

mitted no breach of the law, they

would not leave Oakland.

MAYFLOWER COMPACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Work is

to be started soon on the park and

approach to the Mayflower Compact

Memorial, which is to be erected at

Provincetown, Massachusetts, the con-

tract having been awarded to J. W.

O'Connell of Boston. A new street

east of Provincetown Hill will be built

and a park of generous proportions

will be constructed at the base of

Town Hill. Upon this will be placed

the bas-relief of the signing of the

Mayflower Compact, which is to be

done in bronze by Cyrus Dallin.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD—Continued

Emory T. Raymond—Decorator
Canvas Cellings, Wall Papers
Painting and Paperhanging
218 New Britain Ave., Tel. Charter 468-4

Seventy Years of Service

It is with this record of con-

tinued and helpful service, that

this bank, established in 1849,

solicits your business.

State Bank & Trust Company

Hartford, Conn.

A. L. FOSTER CO.

45 Asylum Street

HARTFORD, CONN.

Clothing, furnishings, hats and

shoes for Men and Boys.

27 Stores—27 Cities

Men's Bathing Suits Reduced

Riding Habits for Women

Great varieties of 1 In Sport-tweeds and

and 2-piece garments Fall, as well as Lin-

color—at great sav-

ings.

The Luke Horsfall Company

Men's Shop HARTFORD Women's Shop

85 Asylum St. 140 Trumbull St.

Herzog Shop

100 Pratt Street

Hartford, Connecticut

Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,

and Lingerie

Special Attention Given to Corset Fitting

BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY

INSURANCE

670 MAIN STREET

HANAN SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

James Lawrence & Son

725 MAIN STREET

The Flint Bruce Co.

COMPLETE HOUSE AND

OFFICE FURNITURE

Goods as Represented

108 ASYLUM ST., 150 TRUMBULL ST.

Coombs—Florist

Two Stores: 741 Main—384 Asylum

MERIDEN

JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE

7 W. MAIN STREET, Books, Stationery,

Postpaid Pens and Office Supplies

JAMES F. GILL

HIGH GRADE PIANOS AND PLATES

Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise

NEW HAVEN

A. G. KINGDON

SPRING VALLEY BRAND

Butter Eggs Cheese

398 STATE ST.

978 CHAPEL ST., NEW HAVEN

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Marsh Bakeries, Inc.

MYOR'S OF

High Class Bread Products

General Office: 615 Main Street

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Cowen's Corset Shop

445 CONGRESS STREET

Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel.

Ivy corsets and brassieres; experienced fitters

in residence.

OWEN MOORE & CO.

Ladies', Misses', Children's and

Infants' Wearing Apparel

Cloaks, Suits, Millinery and Boys' Clothing

Congress Square Lunch Rooms

J. G. LANGLEY, Manager

5 & 7 Forest Avenue 615 Congress St.

PORTLAND, MAINE

Boys' and Girls' Moccasins for the camp.

Ask for booklet.

CROPLEY & ANDERSON

J. A. MERRILL & CO.

Jewelers

Maine Tourmalines—Gifts

588 Congress St., Portland, Maine

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BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co.

97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market

Fruits, Vegetables and

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Special Attention Given Family Orders

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GROCERY DEPARTMENT

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New Lyons and Panne Velvet Hats

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Priced \$7.50 and \$10.00.

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ELECTRIC SHOP

Hot Point Electric Irons \$5.85

261 Dutton St. Tel. 1817-T

Ladies Colored Linen Handkerchiefs to

match the different gowns

LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP

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D. B. H. POWER

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Dinner Ware,

Refrigerators, Baby Carriages,

Glenwood Ranges, Victrolas

and Records

51 Central Sq., Lynn. Tel. 27

AUGUST FUR SALE

Furs bought now save you from 10% to

25%, as prices advance that much in

the fall. Furs this year cost about half

those of last season. Charge customers

will have bill rendered November

EDUCATIONAL

PROFESSIONAL
UNITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—British teachers have not yet achieved the unity and corporate consciousness of some other professions, but there are signs that they are awakening to the deficiency and are beginning to remedy it. The fact of there being 260 organizations of teachers does not, in itself, imply lack of unity, since it is quite possible, and even desirable, for a multiplicity of sectional organizations to exist for specific purposes within a large association having more general aims. But it has been recognized by many, nevertheless, that absence of unity has been the most striking feature in the world of educational organizations. Many of these 260 bodies have not even been aware of one another's existence.

The heterogeneity of the profession is due to several causes. Historically, the various main branches of the profession have come into existence at different periods. The elementary school-teacher appeared on the scene centuries after his colleagues in the grammar schools and universities; and the domestic science teacher is a more modern product still. Social divisions, too, which are, of course, merely the reflection of divisions existing in the structure of the nation itself, are responsible for many long-standing separations. Then there is the natural gulf which exists between teachers of various subjects. No obvious reason, for instance, can be assigned for linking up teachers of music with teachers of shorthand, and they have not been linked up. Lastly there is the fact that the teaching profession is not at present the repository of a body of abstract doctrine, unknown to and unknowable by the mere layman. Any amateur might acquire a fair knowledge of the history, laws and methods of education. Professional exclusiveness, in consequence, could not easily come into existence.

Overcoming of Hindrances

This last condition, however, as Prof. John Adams has pointed out, is rapidly being altered. Teachers will not be much longer without "arcana." Their craft is rapidly acquiring at least the external aspects of "mystery." And the other hindrances of unity, also, are by way of being overcome. There has been observable at teachers' conferences of late a marked tendency toward united action for general professional advancement. To take a significant and what may prove to be a momentous instance: the National Union of Teachers, which is the largest organization of teachers in Great Britain, has decided to approach other teachers' organizations and the Teachers' Registration Council for the purpose of united action in pursuit of a self-governing profession. This uniting policy has been adopted, too, by the Association of Head Teachers, which has placed on record its opinion "that the time has arrived when a federation of National Associations of Teachers should be formed to consider measures for forwarding the common interests of all and the best means by which differences in aim can be amicably adjusted." This body also has instructed its council to cooperate with the Teachers' Registration Council to that end, and there is no doubt that the same ideal and the same means of achieving it finds favor with many of the other associations of teachers.

The method by which coordination and unity are to be attained is not at present defined in all its details, though its main outline is fairly clear. The problem is a difficult one, and will doubtless be worked out piecemeal. The four organizations of secondary school-teachers (the Incorporated Associations of Head and Assistant Masters and Mistresses) have already discovered means for common action, without sinking their individuality, by the double device of a joint committee and the occupancy of offices under the same roof. In the elementary branch of the profession the associations of class teachers and of head teachers, while having distinct organizations, with their own officers and separate conferences, are yet part and parcel of the National Union of Teachers. In fact membership of the union is a condition of membership of either of the sections; and perfect harmony exists between all three bodies.

As to the National Union

The fact that the National Union of Teachers is by far the largest organization of teachers, its membership being over 100,000, and that it contains not only the bulk of the qualified teachers in elementary schools but also many teachers in secondary, continuation, specialist, and university institutions, has in the past encouraged the idea that it might serve as the means of welding the whole profession into one. This notion does not now, however, find much support. In practice the overwhelming numbers of the elementary school-teachers are found to swamp all other sections of the union, and it is being seen that the various kinds of teachers must, in justice to themselves, form their own associations for the expression of their own views and the safeguarding of their own interests.

But the idea of combination among the several organizations is, nevertheless, gaining ground, and, as has been indicated, there is already in existence what would appear to be the ideal body for the achievements of this end. The decisions of the National Union of Teachers and the Association of Head Teachers to act through the Teachers' Registration Council do not stand alone.

The Incorporated Association of

Assistant Masters has recently decided to ask the council to take action to prevent the employment as teachers in secondary schools of persons not on the register. The Incorporated Association of Headmasters, too, has on a recent occasion sought the assistance of the council in an effort to acquire a share in educational administration.

Fitness of Registration Council

The fitness of the Teachers' Registration Council for the great work of unifying the profession is patent. Consisting, as it does, of representatives from the four great divisions of teachers, elementary, secondary, university, and specialist, it can claim to speak for the whole of the profession. And the possibility that the overwhelming numerical preponderance of the teachers in elementary schools might push to the background the interests of the other branches of the profession has been precluded by allocating an equal number of seats on the council to each of the four sections.

The council is beginning to understand its mission and no longer to minimize its true function. At first there were signs that it might have remained a mere registering body; but recent events show that it is conscious of a higher destiny. This is indicated by the fact that the work of registration is being entrusted from its title and it is becoming known as the Teachers' Council. The council has already held a conference of representatives of all sections of teachers to encourage the movement toward common action and to press for a consultative share in educational administration. And the fact that its membership, which has more than doubled within the past year or so, now includes the great majority of qualified teachers is a proof of the prestige it has acquired in the educational world.

THE FILM AND
THE SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Victorian educators are seriously analyzing the effect of motion pictures on the young Australian. The Council of Public Education has in view the possibility of changing the tone of picture shows and the necessity for utilizing such a valuable educational asset as the properly produced and directed film.

The direct connection between the popular film play and the truancy statistics has been established by Mr. Frank Tate, director of education, and by Mr. Donald Clarke, director of technical schools. Mr. Tate has found that the serial film picture has produced a new type of truancy. Special inspectors have been stationed at city picture shows on the occasion of a new serial, with the result that record hauls of truants have been made.

"There is no greater aid to education than the good picture film," Mr. Tate told the Council of Education. "But the very excellence of the appeal adds to the danger. The neglect of good reading today is largely the result of the pictures. It may interest young people to look at a representation of Rob Roy, Ivanhoe, or Treasure Island, but would these films encourage the reading of the works? The effect on the ordinary school work of children attending picture shows at night must be bad, yet the father and mother could not leave their children alone at home on the occasion of a visit to the picture show. Some of the films are trashy sentiment, but the most demoralizing to the young have been the serials of a Deadwood Dick type. They lack reserve and are over-emotional."

Other members of the Council of Education recognized that it would be folly to emulate Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the waves of the Atlantic. The picture show had come to stay, but it must be regulated, and if possible there should be some discrimination between what was suitable for adults and for children. Professor Smyth, who has thoroughly investigated the question, declared that it is impossible to differentiate between adults and children in the presentation of a film, as it was impossible to exclude children from such entertainments. He pointed out that the federal censors could not deal with Australian-made films, and said that a state censor should be appointed.

That the reading of good literature was being abandoned owing to the picture show, was the regret voiced by another professor who asserted that while the country was spending thousands of pounds on education, the good work of the day was undone by the picture show at night. The necessity for preventing the use of the film to propagate disloyalty was also stressed.

INTERCHANGE OF
FELLOWSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Students from Norway, Sweden and Denmark holding fellowships from the American-Scandinavian Foundation have already begun to arrive in the United States and those chosen by American colleges and universities to study abroad are sailing for their foreign study. There are now 40 such students who profit by the fellowships awarded by the foundation, 20 from the United States and the other 20 from Scandinavia, 10 of them from Sweden, and five each from Norway and Denmark.

"There were about 200 applicants this spring for these fellowships," said James Creece, acting secretary of

the foundation, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and the choice was made by a committee of university professors. To facilitate their selection of students well qualified to do advanced research on their own initiative this committee writes to the deans of the institutions from which the students apply and ask them to forward a preferential list of the applicants, whose lists are considered in making the appointments."

"Fellowships from the Scandinavian countries are already arriving here. What amazes me most about them is the facility with which they speak English and discuss technical subjects. Many of them speak much more fluently than an American speaks another language in which he has specialized. Their linguistic ability puts us to shame and shows the necessity for the better training of our students in the tongue of other countries. Still some of our people pick up other languages easily. One American student of forestry who went early in August to Sweden to study delivered a lecture in November or December of that year in Swedish on his subject."

NATIONAL EDUCATION
COUNCIL FOR WALES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LLANDRINDODD WELLS, Wales—A national conference has been held at Llandrindodd Wells to discuss the proposals for a national council of education for Wales. A representative body of delegates from all the organizations and authorities connected with Welsh education was present, and unanimity, on the whole, characterized the proceedings.

Three or four conferences had been held previously to discuss the question of educational devolution for Wales, but importance was added to the proceedings under consideration by the fact that this time the proposal came up with the support of a unanimous recommendation by a departmental committee of the Board of Education. The official resolution submitted to the conference was that "a national council of education for Wales shall be established, which shall comprise within its scope all branches of education, including the university, and shall take the place of the university court and the Central Welsh Board."

It had become well known, before the conference assembled, that there would be an attempt made to exclude the university from the scope of the proposed national council. The amendment to this effect emanated from certain members of the university court, who held that university affairs should be separately administered. In the debate they pointed out that the university court had only just been launched in its new democratic form, and that it had not had an opportunity to show what it could do before it was proposed to overwhelm it by merging it in the authority charged with the administration of all other forms of education. They feared that the coupling up of the university administration with that of the elementary and secondary schools would lead to a good deal of work being scamped.

The supporters of the inclusion of the university, on the other hand, ruled that if the view were taken that education should be a broad highway along which it would be possible for every child to travel, then that highway should be maintained by a single comprehensive authority. There was no sharp line of cleavage between the two branches of education, and they deprecated the segregation of the university. Moreover, they were of opinion that unification would be more efficient and economical.

In the course of the discussion Mr. W. N. Bruce, who is an authority on Welsh educational affairs, and who was chairman of the departmental committee, pointed out that the latter body had found the balance of argument to be in favor of the national council covering the whole field of education. But they felt that it would be difficult to force such an arrangement upon an unwilling university, and they accordingly supported the recommendations of the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales, whereby there should be a division of functions between the university court and the university council—it being only the functions of the court that should be handed over to the national council. After the whole subject had been discussed by the speakers it was found that the supporters of the division of the functions of the court and the university council were quite insignificant in number, and the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Another point which was much discussed was that of representation. There was a strong minority that wanted the basis of representation on the national council to be the population and ratable value. It was ultimately decided not to adopt this scheme but to make use of the idea in connection with the original proposal. The scheme as it emerged from the conference thus consists of delegations from local education authorities and other educational bodies, together with a number of representatives on the basis of population. This was unanimously agreed to, and it was thought that it provided a means by which the claims of both the thickly populated industrial areas and the rural districts could be met.

Victoria's state school children have raised practically 2,000,000 by means of war savings stamps. The establishment of special groups for encouraging thrift and patriotism by the purchase of the war savings certificates issued by the Australian Government has been wholeheartedly assisted by the teachers, and the cost to the Commonwealth Treasury has been practically nothing.

AGRICULTURE FOR
ALL LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Is agriculture as taught and demonstrated in American colleges of practical value to prospective agriculturists of foreign lands? Can a student with his life work before him in the tropics profitably come to America for his technical collegiate course in agriculture? Can a prospective farmer, manager, or director of irrigated lands in Mesopotamia, India, or Australia, or of dry-farming lands of Palestine, South Africa, or Argentina, advantageously undertake a four-year undergraduate course, or a three-year graduate course in one or more of the American "universities" of agriculture? Are the extensive methods of these institutions adapted to intensive farming?

From a rather broad acquaintance of education in agriculture, I answer unequivocally, "Yes." The foreign student in agriculture does well to come to the United States if he can manage to get a first-rate college education in his own country, if he can manage the financial and time elements, and above all, assuming he does not speak English, if he can make due allowance for acquiring lecture-room and work-shop command of English.

The primary question is answered in the affirmative in chorus by hundreds of foreign students who come to America for long or short courses in agriculture. The question so answered by individuals is officially sanctioned by foreign states, providing, in not a few instances, comfortable fellowships for the term of their students in the United States.

Why America Is Qualified

I heartily believe that generally American institutions in agriculture are quite as well prepared as any in the world today to handle effectively the important task of education in agriculture for the foreign student. This is particularly true for the well-prepared student who is on the lookout for an education in this subject that will stretch and fit him for his home job.

I take this stand not because of the "cloud of witnesses" but because of the broad, long, and well-conceived nature of American institutions in agricultural education. The United States has, first of all, a great agricultural people, with 7,000,000 farmers and their families spread from the tropics to the polar regions, up and down over thousands of miles of longitude, on soils as diverse as alkali and mild vinegar, gravel and clay, muck and sand, on swamps, prairies, plateaus, irrigated and dry farmed, and spread out freely to produce a large share of the agricultural products of the world. This may suffice as the first substantial reason.

The second reason goes back to America's educational initiative. Since 1855, when the State of Michigan began collegiate instruction in agriculture, this country has been preparing an educational machine for prospective agriculturists that would be creditable as regards the individual and national importance of agriculture. In 1862, Senator Morrill of New England, with Lincoln, set up a national policy, whereby each state and territory, each great and small agricultural district, might have its state and federal-aided college of agriculture. Then with the ascendancy of the technical and research method each state since 1887 has had its state and federal-aided experiment stations and experimental farms. And latterly, the social, economic (and political?) conceptions of the colleges of agriculture have blossomed, and in cases borne much fruit, in the Smith-Lever Act, bringing state and federal farm advisers and farmer constituents into personal almost daily contact in over 3000 agricultural (county) units.

Extensive Equipment

America is prepared to instruct effectively thousands of graduate students, tens of thousands of undergraduate students, and hundreds of thousands of short-course students every year. Sixty-five years of experience in this field of education has given the United States a corps of teachers of agriculture in all its phases who possess a method of presentation, range or subject matter pertinent to farmers and farming, and demonstration equipment of lecture room, laboratory, shop, barn and field, that are most worthy of world-wide consideration.

I would not have the reader, of Georgia in the Caucasus, or of India, or of Chile, or of Japan think that the United States is smug in its opinion, that it has all, knows it all, and can teach all. There are few developed nations that could not contribute substantially to America's developing program in agriculture. But agriculture since the beginning of the last century has become a natural science, a field of knowledge and endeavor with definite though extensive bounds, with governing sets of natural and economic laws. Hence with such a field as the United States, with its developed system of instruction, experimentation and administration, the nation may with propriety state its happy growing development in agriculture and to place its estimate on its educational capacity.

Students from other lands are welcomed to America's colleges of agriculture, though I should be certainly mistaking the case if I indicated that they are solicited. We, as instructors, improve our world point of view with foreign students in class. Seldom in my teaching experience in agronomy have I got practical hints from many foreign students, but very fre-

quently have I expanded my outlook on subject matter to include the remote district while not excluding the immediate. I doubt not that every seasoned teacher has silently accepted a like contribution from his foreign students.

SCHOOLS IN SOFT
COAL REGIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The mining town course of study should be based, as far as possible, upon a mining town life, not that the course is to be so narrow that it fits pupils only for mining, but it should use the material at hand for teaching arithmetic, language, and other subjects," according to an assertion made by W. S. Deffenbaugh of the United States Bureau of Education. He continues: "To know thoroughly what is at home is to know the world. The course of study, as it is in most mining town schools, directs the attention of the children away from the life of their own community, and, besides, it does not start with the familiar and known. The unknown is jumped into without any basis in the known for its comprehension."

"Scattered from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, south to Birmingham, Alabama, are hundreds of mining towns, or camps, varying in population from about 100 to 2500. When a town, though located in the midst of a mining section, exceeds the latter number, it usually has other than mining-town characteristics."

"Just preceding the world war the greatest number of miners came from Austria-Hungary. Whether these will continue to be diggers of coal remains to be seen. Experience has shown that as soon as the Irish and Italians become educated in the least degree most of them leave the mines as diggers. The same may be true of the Slavs. Thus far the digging of coal has been the work of the uneducated, the illiterate, many miners being illiterate not only in English but in their own language."

"In the usual mining town school in the bituminous coal region a large percentage of the children are of foreign parentage. It is not uncommon to find from 10 to 20 or more different races and nationalities in the same school. School attendance is very good in some of the mining communities, but usually only where the compulsory attendance law is rigorously enforced."

"In brief, the usual mining town course of study is bookish and not based in any way upon mining town life. Arithmetic, for instance, does not draw any problems from the mines, but from the bank, stock exchange, and commission merchant. What few language lessons there are are based upon books and not upon what is at hand in the mining camp."

"The usual mining town high-school course of study is made up of algebra, plane geometry, Latin, a modern foreign language, ancient, medieval, modern, and United States history, physics, chemistry, and English. Out of this list there are a few electives or substitutions, as a modern foreign language for Latin. In some high schools there are commercial courses which prepare pupils for stenographic and other positions in the offices and stores in the mining camps."

"Manual-training and home-making courses have not been generally introduced. Some schools are, however, now giving more attention to these subjects. Vocational home economics and vocational courses in mining are almost unknown in mining communities. In a few schools a beginning in vocational work has been made."

"School buildings in the mining region under discussion are of all kinds from the one-room box type to the modern well-lighted, well-ventilated, sanitary building. School buildings in some mining communities cannot be compared with the best of the best in sanitary conditions. There are, however, too few of these. More often the opposite type is found."

"In mining communities there is little for boys under 14 or 15 years of age to do when they are not in school or helping with the few chores about home; so they collect in gangs, loaf about the mines and in box cars, and often commit petty infractions of the law. In order to help provide profitable employment for these children, the school term should be lengthened to 48 weeks a year. This would allow for four weeks' vacation. In Newark, New Jersey, where all-year schools have been in operation for five years in the crowded section of the city, it has been discovered that they solve the problem of street loafing to a large extent. Several policemen report that since the organization of the all-year schools in that city they have had but little trouble during the summer months with gangs of boys. The children themselves favor the all-year term, for they realize that they can complete more school work by the time they are 14 years of age."

"Home gardening is an asset to any mining community considered only in its economic aspect, but garden work is one of the most direct and practical forms of teaching about nature. It furnishes not only the material but a motive for nature study. Much of the material for number work, English composition, art, domestic science, and other subjects can be drawn from the home garden."

"Few teachers in mining communities have had more than two or three years' schooling beyond the eighth grade. Even the small minority who have had normal-school training have not been instructed regarding mining town conditions. They have been given little or no instruction in regard to the teaching of English to foreign children, and have made no study of mining town social peculiarities."

"After many teachers have begun work in a mining community they

learn nothing about the life of the community, for they do not live in the mining towns, but in some city connected by trolley. These teachers, therefore, are of little service in community work. Even many of those who do board in the mining towns take no interest in its life. The mining town teacher should be more than a pedagogue, teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. She should learn the habits and customs of the different races and nationalities, so that she may have a starting point in her work."

"Since there are no suitable rooming and boarding places in the average mining town, it is difficult to obtain teachers. Often only those who cannot find positions elsewhere consent to teach in a mining camp, and the ones who do teach there are, with the exception of those in a few districts, looking for positions elsewhere."

"The solution of the rooming and boarding problem in the mining town is the teacher's home, such as may now be found in several communities, where the teachers can be comfortable and happy, be more efficient in their regular school work, and be a part of the community."

EDUCATION NOTES

At the recent annual dinner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust the company numbered 300, thus forming the largest gathering of Rhodes scholars ever held at Oxford. The trust was founded in 1903, and the number of students at Oxford under its auspices is now greater than at any previous time. Every British dominion and also the United States sent representatives. Lord Milner, who presided, said that the scholarships were Rhodes' legacy, not only to the British Empire, but also to the whole English-speaking world. He hoped by them to furnish a bond between all the communities of the British race scattered over the globe. The confraternity of Rhodes scholars, as Rhodes visualized it, was to be a permanent link between all those communities. He hoped that there would always be at least some former Rhodes scholars who would be helping to set the destinies of their several countries and that they would work to promote two objects—the unity of the British Empire and the friendship of that Commonwealth with the United States. Rhodes believed profoundly that the existence in every part of the Empire and in the United States of men of similar training and traditions would do more than anything else to strengthen and maintain the unity of the English-speaking world. Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and General Smuts were among the other speakers. General Smuts paid a high personal tribute to Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes lived in the conception of great ideals, and was determined to carry them out. At a meeting like that they could not forget that they represented one of his great ideas.

As a result of the beneficence of Lord Lee of Fareham, the British Ministry of Agriculture has received a gift of farms and woodlands totaling about 1300 acres, together with buildings, farm machinery and equipment, and a sufficient nucleus of live stock to make the farms going concerns. An outline has been published of the part which the farms and woodlands are to play in the scheme of education which the Ministry is carrying out. It is proposed that the main farm should be conducted as an example of a stock-rearing farm, showing how land of that character could be improved so as to produce the maximum output of live stock consistent with sound commercial agriculture. Incidentally it can also be made an example of the growth of improved varieties of cereals and fodder crops and of the amelioration of grass land. The Minister of Agriculture hopes to come to some arrangement with the Berkshire County Council, and under which one of the farms can be utilized for more definitely educational purposes as the holding attached to the Farm Institute; and he concludes his letter of acceptance of the gift with an expression of opinion that the future of agriculture mainly depends on the development of education and the spread of information among the farming community.

Educational and vocational training for officers and men of the United States Marine Corps has been established according to a scheme which enables them to continue their studies without interruption, no matter where they may be stationed. The system does not hamper the mobility of the corps and is not altered when occasion requires movement of the men. The plan is operated by officers and men entirely in the military control, with the advantage that these are also beneficiaries of most intensive educational training and development. The system is directed by strong central control and is not subject to the risk of failure through lack of cooperation. Courses in these schools are not elementary or designed merely to offer training for apprenticeships, but are courses which equip men for leadership and high positions in a great variety of vocations. Forty different schools are included, with courses of varying degrees of advancement. More than 8000 students have enrolled and more than 5000 of these are still studying. The number of graduates is steadily increasing.

More than 1700 requests from farm and village women of Wisconsin for patterns for children's clothes were filed by Miss Sadie McNulty, institute conductor for the Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes during the past year. Every available newspaper in her home was used, and in addition, 40 pounds of wrapping paper was purchased. These patterns were originally out from made-over children's clothes, which Miss McNulty demonstrated at the institute meetings throughout the State.

"Some years ago it was planned to have the district superintendents give certificates to pupils who had read five or more books during the year, not more than one-half being fiction. The use of this plan was optional on the part of the superintendents, of whom more than three-fourths issued such certificates. The plan was not found wholly satisfactory in that it did not insure any great variety in the reading done by the pupils, and it seems desirable that they should get at least a taste of as many kinds of literature as practicable before leaving school. To provide for this the division published a list of 250 volumes (divided into 10 groups) and arranged to issue a "testimonial of reading" to all pupils who during their elementary course read not fewer than 50 books from the list, and at least three from each group. The testimonial is a handsome one, bearing the facsimile of the signature of the commissioner of education, and signed by the district superintendent, or in cities by superintendents of schools or principals of the school which the pupil attends. While this plan was adopted to meet the needs of the rural schools, it has been taken up more largely by village and city schools. It is working very satisfactorily and its use is growing rapidly."

AT GÖTTINGEN
UNIVERSITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GÖTTINGEN, Germany—Few universities, if any, in Germany have a more distinguished record than Göttingen. For the last 200 years, it has produced first-rank mathematicians; as examples, we may take Gauss and Weber, whose names alone would lend prestige to the place of their upbringing. Today its eminence is most marked in mathematical and experimental physics. Professor Hilbert, one of the best-known mathematicians of today, and Professors Courant and Runge form the nucleus of a faculty which was unknown before the war, but now rapidly proving themselves by original research.

The vigor of the university staff and the large number of students, are particularly remarkable in view of the severe difficulties under which the work has to be carried on. To the staff the most fundamental of these difficulties—though not by any means the most obvious—must be the uncertainty as to the general stability of the country and the part which the university may be called upon to play under the new régime. The extremely high cost of living has also upset the whole organization of the universities in a way in which it is hard for members of more stable countries to realize. The classes from which the students are drawn are completely changed and consequently also the outlook of the student. Superficially the students seem to be unchanged; the student "verbindungen," or clubs, flourish almost as before. But, whereas before the war the students merely echoed the mood of the state, today they are politically self-conscious and well aware of their power as members of a political party. While the professions support those clubs which have a militaristic outlook and desire the return of the old régime, it is encouraging that there is a movement away from the more conservative "verbindungen" on the part of the natural science and language students.

Another effect of the cost of living—which is, in a small university town, about 10 times the pre-war rate—is the isolation imposed on students by the adverse rate of exchange. The salaries of professors and research workers leave nothing over for foreign literature, and even in Göttingen the famous library has no regular funds with which to buy new books. This intellectual isolation of Central Europe is well known in England and America, but the tremendous handicap it imposes on the progress of research in natural science can hardly be understood without a personal visit. International cooperation has one of its best opportunities among natural scientists. To promote better relations it is to be hoped that visits to the universities of Germany will soon become more frequent. It happened that the writer was the first Englishman to visit Göttingen University since the war and yet during a month's visit he was received on all sides with unusual courtesy. The kindness of all the professors and staff at the Physical Institute in particular was clearly due to the desire to give a warm welcome to a visitor from the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge.

In the present circumstances it is practically impossible for Germans to visit allied countries owing to the adverse exchanges, but visits in the reverse direction are not only possible, but cheap and easy. English and American students will be welcomed in any university provided they go with some letters of introduction and are careful to avoid occasions when national feeling finds special expression. Political discussions are not always easy—especially at such moments as this, when the future of Upper Silesia is in question—but anyone who goes to make new friendships will not find the old enmities in his way.

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TRAINED LIBRARIANS
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—"A trained librarian in a high school is not merely a teacher, but, if properly trained for her work, is the most valuable teacher on the force," said Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division of the New York State Library, in a recent report. "In Wisconsin," he continued, "all high schools must have trained librarians, and New York should make the same requirement."

"Some years ago it was planned to have the district superintendents give certificates to pupils who had read five or more books during the year, not more than one-half being fiction. The use of this plan was optional on the part of the superintendents, of whom more than three-fourths issued such certificates. The plan was not found wholly satisfactory in that it did not insure any great variety in the reading done by the pupils, and it seems desirable that they should get at least a taste of as many kinds of literature as practicable before leaving school. To provide for this the division published a list of 250 volumes (divided into 10 groups) and arranged to issue a "testimonial of reading" to all pupils who during their elementary course read not fewer than 50 books from the list, and at least three from each group. The testimonial is a handsome one, bearing the facsimile of the signature of the commissioner of education, and signed by the district superintendent, or in cities by superintendents of schools or principals of the school which the pupil attends. While this plan was adopted to meet the needs of the rural schools, it has been taken up more largely by village and city schools. It is working very satisfactorily and its use is growing rapidly."

THE HOME FORUM

Books and Their Collectors

The love of books for their own sake, for their paper, print, binding, and for their associations, as distinct from the love of literature, is a stronger and more universal passion in France than elsewhere in Europe. In England publishers are men of business; in France they are artists. In England people borrow what they read from the libraries, and take what gaudy cloth-binding chance chooses to send them. In France people buy books, and bind them to their hearts' desire with quaint and dainty dainties on the morocco covers. Books are lifelong friends in that country; in England they are the guests of a week or a fortnight. The greatest French writers have been collectors of curious editions; they have devoted whole treatises to the love of books. The literature and history of France are full of anecdotes of the good and bad fortunes of bibliophiles, of their bargains, discoveries, disappointments. There lies before us at this moment a small library of books about books,—the "Bibliophile Français," in seven large volumes, "Les Sonnets d'un Bibliophile," "La Bibliomanie en 1878," "La Bibliothèque d'un Bibliophile" (1885) and a dozen other works of Janin, Nodder, Beraldi, Pieters, Didot, great collectors who have written for the instruction of beginners and the pleasure of every one who takes delight in printed paper.

The passion for books, like other forms of desire, has its changes of fashion. It is not always easy to justify the caprices of taste. The presence or absence of half an inch of paper in the "uncut" margin of a book makes a difference of value that ranges from five shillings to a hundred pounds. Some books are run after because they are beautifully bound; some are competed for with equal eagerness because they never have been bound at all. The uninitiated often make absurd mistakes about these distinctions. Some time ago the "Daily Telegraph" reproached a collector because his books were "uncut," whence, argued the journalist, it was clear that he never read them. "Uncut," of course, only means that the margins have not been curtailed by the binder's plough. It is a point of sentiment to like books just as they left the hands of the old printers,—of Estienne, Aldus, or Louis Elzevir,—"Books and Bookmen," by Andrew Lang.

Others Shall Take Courage

Others shall take patience, courage, to their heart and hand, From thy hand and thy heart and thy brave cheer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$10.00 Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$2.50 One Month, \$1.00
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature, including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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Correcting Deception

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
If people realized the deceptions constantly practiced upon them under the guise of authority, rule, and necessity, they would long since have rejected these deceptions and insisted upon knowing the truth about them. Christian Science furnishes this truth and thus liberates humanity, when it is willing to listen, from the thrall of false belief. The carnal mind which is opposed to God is the great impostor. The divine Mind is the loving liberator. The first puts forward false pretenses, claiming to rule man with fear and threats; the latter does actually rule by divine right, and does this with mercy and justice through the operation of the law which saves and heals. The impostor lays a heavy burden upon mankind, is a ruthless taskmaster; practices tricks and deception and impudently demands obedience to its unauthorized commands as a duty, obligation, and charge. It inflicts its presence even upon those who do not desire it in their heart, but do not know how to get rid of its unwelcome advances. This deceiver comes to the sick and lays unlawful exactions upon them. It states that they are under the necessity of disease, that disease must run its course in symptoms and duration, although no two human minds will agree exactly as to the necessary conditions; it tries to establish the reason for sickness in heredity, in exposure, overwork, climatic conditions or contagion. From year to year, and from decade to decade, it advances new and generally inconsistent suppositions as causes for evil and offers these most impressively for acceptance, generally under the cloak of material medicine or scholastic theology.

Human will and human reasoning assert that they can be used for evil purposes as well as for good ones, but the divine Mind is always good in purpose and command. "God is a consuming fire" to every claim of the deceiver and impostor, variously called in Scripture the devil, the adversary, the serpent or Satan. Christian Science has awakened mankind to its rights by unmasking the deceiver and exposing his deceptions, thus placing all men under the moral obligation of gratitude, which is quite different from the immoral obligation or burden imposed by error. Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 381 and 382 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Christ Jesus overruled the error which would impose penalties for transgressions of the physical laws of health; he annulled supposed laws of matter, opposed to the harmonies of Spirit, lacking divine approval and having only human approval for their sanction."

The carnal mind first of all invents its own laws and then penalizes mankind for disobeying them; when found out, it changes the fashion of these laws and brings in a new set of them whose very newness deceives for a while. Humanity, imposed upon by the semblance of law behind these temporary enactments, follows these fashions blindly until Christian Science offers escape from their bondage by resort to the law of God, divine Mind, which exacts no penalty for the infraction of material law, so-called, but places man under the protection and operation of the law of Spirit.

God's law does not prescribe impairment to the child born under unfortunate human conditions. The supposed law of mortal belief does this, and God's law annuls the supposed crime. Principle does not invest a tiny germ with the power to lay low a whole community under the imposition of sickness and death. The law of the carnal mind does this, and the law of God takes off the burden, remits the artificial penalty and sets free the community from the stigma of servitude to the artful deceiver. It is not the law of God, infinite good, or Principle, which decrees accident, famine, pestilence, floods, devastations, and the excesses of the elements; it is the suppositional human mind which produces these experiences and there is a refuge from these evils in the understanding that divine Mind is the only cause.

It is perhaps natural that disbelieving the impositions of the carnal mind is frowned upon by those who are not aware that true safety can only lie in obedience to the divine Mind. Some sort of an accusation against those who rely upon God's law is apt to be framed in the attempt to prove the soundness of the law of the carnal mind. Even Socrates, whose philosophy approached no nearer the absolute truth than what might be termed a noble idealism, was executed upon the ridiculous charge of corrupting the youth of Athens. Spiritually-minded reformers are looked upon as disturbers of the peace because they threaten the rule and control of the impostor or mortal mind.

Sometimes the general public can be temporarily hoodwinked into believing those to be mindless who seek to rely upon God, the only Mind. When Paul was relating his religious experience to Festus, the Governor, before King Agrippa and Bernice, his wife, as he closed, "Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad." To which Paul, conscious of the mission entrusted to him by Christ Jesus, replied, "I am not mad, most noble Festus; but speak forth the words of truth and soberness." In every age the sober spiritual truth sounds like madness to those who live under the tyranny of error. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy, Dis-

coverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 222, "Even in those dark days Jesus was not arrested and executed (for 'insanity') because of his faith and his great demands on the faith of his followers, but he was arrested because, as was said, he stirreth up the people." The Romans, accustomed through their world-rule to many religions, were



"Hotel Metropole, Brighton," from the etching by R. Goff

liberal toward them all until such religious were found to stir up the people. So today, there is a tendency for public opinion to be charitable toward all religious views as long as they do not disturb preconceived notions. And yet the light is breaking through the clouds and the sun of righteousness is rising upon a distracted world, hungering and thirsting for the truth which will deliver it from the pretenses of the adversary, so that it may enter into that blessed state of consciousness into which there shall in no wise enter "anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie; but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life."

A Virginia House

It was, however, a quite characteristic Virginia house of its kind. There were squared chestnut logs, black with rain and sun, against which the Venetian shutters of the windows banged and thumped in gusty spring days as against walls of adamant. There were walls of pine weatherboarding, and roofs of wooden shingles, slanting and heaving in every direction—black, rotting, and moss-grown here, white and garish there, where penetrating rains had forced the slow and reluctant hand of repair. Dormer-windows squinted at you from above, their shattered panes patched with local newspapers of remote date, and telling of stuffy attics behind, where hornets, yellow-jackets, and "mud-daubers" careered about in summer-time over apple-strewn floors. Then there was the old brick office before mentioned—relic of a remoter past. Its comparative antiquity, however, and presumably mellow tone had been ruthlessly effaced, for this was the only part of the doctor's mansion that he had selected for a coat of whitewash.

Nor should surroundings be forgotten; the stately oaks that towered high above the quaint low buildings, and covered with leaves and debris the greater portion of the domestic enclosure which in those parts was known as the yard; the branching acacias that grew close to the house, and spread their tall arms above the roof, littering it in autumn with showers of small curly leaves, and shaking the wooden gutters (for the doctor considered tin piping a modern heresy), with fragmentary twigs; the fresh green turf that had matted and spread for one hundred and fifty years around this house and the more imposing one that preceded it; the aged box-trees that had once, no doubt, cropped up here and there upon the turf, like beings that had outlived their time and generation; the clustering honeysuckles, bending their old and rickety frames to the ground; the silver aspens before the door, whose light leaves shivered above your head in the most breathless August days; the slender mimosa, through whose beautiful and fragile greenery the first humming-birds of early June shyly fluttered; and lastly, the long rows of straw hives against the rickety fence, where hereditary swarms of bees—let wall alone—made more honey than the doctor and all the neighbours could consume.

The Same Light and Measure

Reason, like the sun, is common to all; and it is for want of examining all by the same light and measure, that we are not all of the same mind: for all have it to that end, though all do not use it so.—Wm. Penn.

Garden and Orchard

Surely, my fruit garden would be not only a place of beauty, of pleasant sight and pleasant thought, but of leisurely repose, a repose broken only faintly and in welcome fashion by its own interests.—In July, August, and September a goodly place in which to wander and find luscious fruits in



"Hotel Metropole, Brighton," from the etching by R. Goff

quantity that can be gathered and eaten straight from the tree. There is a pleasure in searching for and eating fruit in this way that is far better than having it picked by the gardener and brought in and set before one on a dish in a tame room. . . . And how pleasant to stroll about the wide grassy way, turning from the fruits to the flowers in the clumps and borders, to the splendid yuccas and then to the gorgeous Tritomas and other delights; and to see the dignity of the stately Bay-trees and the incomparable beauty of their every twig and leaf.

The beautiful fruit garden would naturally lead to the orchard, a place that is not so often included in the pleasure ground as it deserves. In an old orchard how pictorial are the lines of the low-leaning old Apple-trunks and the swing and poise of their upper branches, best seen in winter when their graceful movement of line and wonderful sense of balance can be fully appreciated. But the younger orchard has its beauty too, of fresh, young life and wealth of bloom and bounteous bearing.—Gertrude Jekyll.

A Cornish Harbor

"As I entered Fowey," relates Arthur Symonds, "the little omnibus turned and twisted through streets so narrow, that the people had sometimes to get into doorways to let it pass; it plunged downhill and climbed uphill, the driver blowing a whistle at certain points to clear the way; I caught in passing, glimpses of an inch or two of water in the narrow space between two houses, and came out finally upon a high terrace from which I could look down on the harbor with its masts, the exquisite curve of Polruan across the harbor, the wedge of green land, dividing the two branches of the river, and outward, around the rocks, the sea itself. There was not a breath of wind; the sea lay as still as the harbor; the afternoon sun filled the air with dry heat; some yachts were coming in slowly, with white hulls and white sails, and a little boat with an orange sail passed close to the shore. I had felt, as the omnibus twisted in the narrow streets, as if I were entering Arles; but the hills and valleys were new to me; and there was something at once new and yet slightly familiar in this southern heat on a little town of old houses, spread out along the side of a hill which runs sharply in from the sea, where the river comes down to make a natural harbor. As I walked, afterwards, along the roads, at that height, looking down on the sea through trees and tall, bright flowers and green foliage, I could have fancied myself in Naples, walking along the terrace-roads at Posillipo. And the air was as mild as the air of Naples and the sea as blue as the sea in the bay of Naples. It stretched away, under the hot sunlight, waveless to the horizon, scarcely lapping against the great cliffs covered with green to the sea's edge. Trees grew in the clefts of the rock, they climbed up the hill, covering it with luxuriant woods; deep country lanes took one inland, and the butterfly flutters out of the bushes and over the edge of the cliff, where they met the sea-gulls, coming in from sea like great white butterflies. All day long the sea lay motionless, and the yachts went in and out of the harbor, and the steam tugs brought in black, four-masted ships with foreign sailors, and the ferry-boat, rowed slowly by an

old man, crawled across from Fowey to Polruan and from Polruan to Fowey. There was always, in those slow, sun-warmed days, a sense of something quiet, unmoved, in the place; and yet always a certain movement on the water, a passing of ships, a passing and returning of boats, the flight of sea-gulls curving from land to land."—"Cities and Sea-Coasts and Islands."



"Hotel Metropole, Brighton," from the etching by R. Goff

Brighton Was Known to the Romans

In writing about the early history of Brighton, John Ashton says, in his book, "Florizel's Folly": "That it was known to the Romans there can be no doubt, for, about 1750, an urn was dug up near the town, which contained a thousand denarii, ranging from Antoninus Pius to Philip; and others have since been found. In the Anglo-Saxon time Brightelmstone was a manor, and the great Earl Godwin succeeded in the lordship of it to his father, Ulfnoth. On his banishment from the kingdom, this manor, with his other possessions, was seized by King Edward, but, afterwards, he recovered it, and held it until April 14, 1053, when it lapsed into the hands of his son Harold, who held it until the Battle of Senlac, on October 14, 1066.

"I should rather say that Harold held two of the three manors of Brightelmstone, for his father, Godwin, had given the other to a man named Brietric, for his life only. This was the manor called 'Brightelmstone-Lewes'; the other two were 'Michel-ham' and 'Attingworth.' It is thus described in Domesday Book, A.D. 1086: Translation:

"Ralph holds of William (de Warren) Bristelmestune. Brietric held it from the gift of Earl Godwin. In the time of King Edward, and now, it defends itself for five hides and a half. The (arable) land is three carucates. In demesne is half a carucate, and eighteen villeins and nine bordars. Of the Gabel (customary payment) four thousands of herrings. In the time of King Edward it was worth eight pounds and twelve shillings, and afterwards, one hundred shillings. Now, twelve pounds.

"In the same vill, Wilard holds of William six hides and one virgate; and, for so much, it defends itself. "Three alorai (customary tenants) held it of King Edward, and could go where they pleased. One of them had a hall, and the villeins held the portions of the other two. The land is five carucates, and is in one manor. In demesne one carucate and a half, and fourteen villeins and twenty-one bordars, with three carucates and a half; there are eight acres of meadow, and a wood for hogs. In Lewes four hags. In the time of King Edward it was worth ten pounds, and afterwards, eight pounds; now, twelve pounds.

"In the same place William de Waterville holds Dristelmestune of William. Ulward held it of King Edward. Then, and now, it defends itself for five hides and a half. The land is four carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and thirteen villeins, and two bordars with one plough. There is a church.

"In the time of King Edward it was worth ten pounds, and afterwards, eight pounds; now, twelve pounds. "We thus see how small was the population of the three manors in the time of William the Conqueror, and it is useful to note that there is no mention whatever of fisheries or fishermen except the Gabel of herrings."

In Gothic Arches

Where tall green elm-trees in a row their boughs in Gothic arches reach,
Two foliage-fretted lancets show
A warm blue sky, a summer beach.
—William Canton.

A Child's Love for Homer

"I, too, loved Homer, but not with a scholar's love. The most humble and pious among women was yet so proud a mother that she could teach her firstborn son no Watts' hymns, no collects for the day; she could teach him



"Hotel Metropole, Brighton," from the etching by R. Goff

in earliest childhood no less than this, to find a home in his saddle, and to love old Homer, and all that old Homer sung. True it is, that the Greek was ingeniously rendered into English, the English of Pope even, but not even a mesh like that can screen an earnest child from the fire of Homer's battles.

"I pored over the Odyssey as over a story-book, hoping and fearing for the hero whom yet I partly scorned. But the Iliad—line by line I clasped it to my brain with reverence as well as with love. As an old woman deeply trustful sits reading her Bible, so, as though it would fit me for the coming strife of this temporal world, I read and read the Iliad. Even outwardly, it was not like other books; it was thronged in towering folios. There was a preface or dissertation printed in type still more majestic than the rest of the book; this I read, but not till my enthusiasm for the Iliad had already run high. The writer compiling the opinions of many men, and chiefly of the ancients, set forth, I know not how quaintly, that the Iliad was all in all to the human race—that it was history, poetry, revelation; that the works of men's hands were folly and vanity, and would pass away like the dreams of a child, but that the kingdom of Homer would endure for ever and ever.

"I assented. . . . I read, and still read; I came to know Homer. A learned commentator knows something of the Greeks, in the same sense as an oil-and-color man may be said to know something of painting; but take an untamed child, and leave him alone for twelve months with any translation of Homer, and he will be nearer by twenty centuries to the spirit of old Greece; he does not stop in the ninth year of the siege to admire this or that group of words; he has no books in his tent, but he shares in vital counsels with the 'king of men,' and knows the inmost souls of the impending gods; . . . Then the beautiful episode of the Sixth Book: the way to feel this is not to go casting about and learning from pastors and ministers how best to admire it. The impatient child is not grubbing for beauties, but pushing the siege; the women vex him with their delays, and their talking; the mention of the nurse is personal, and little sympathy has he for the child that is young enough to be frightened at the nodding plume of a helmet; but all the while that he thus chafes at the pausing of the action, the strong vertical light of Homer's poetry is blazing so full upon the people and things of the Iliad, that soon to the eyes of the child they grow familiar as his mother's shawl."—From "Eothen," A. W. Kinglake.

An Interview With Dickens

Mr. Charles Edwards Lester, subsequently U. S. Consul in Genoa, saw Mr. Dickens in London, in July, 1840, and an account of his visit, in two volumes, of his experiences in England, was published, after his return home. Mr. Lester went to Devonshire Place, where Dickens then resided; pencilled a request, on his card, that he would see an American; was admitted into his library, and found him with a sheet of "Master Humphrey's Clock" before him. The great author, though disturbed by a curious stranger, was gentle and courteous, and expressed his gratitude for the favorable opinion of him entertained by American readers and critics. Mr. Lester then proceeds:

I inquired if, in portraying his char-

acters, he had not, in every instance, his eye upon some particular person he had known, since I could not conceive it possible for an author to present such graphic and natural pictures except from real life. "Allow me to ask, sir," I said, "if the one-eyed Squeers, coarse but good John Browdie, the beautiful Sally Brass, clever Dick Swiveller, the intriguing Quilp, the good Cheeryble Brothers, the avuncular Fagin, and dear little Nelly, are mere fancies?"

"No, sir, they are not," he replied: "they are copies. You will not understand me to say, of course, that they are true histories in all respects, but they are real likenesses; nor have I in any of my works attempted anything more than to arrange my story as well as I could, and give a true picture of scenes I have witnessed. . . ."

I spoke of the immense popularity of his works, and remarked that I believed he had ten readers in America where he had one in England.

"Why, sir, the popularity of my works has surprised me. For some reason or other, I believe they are somewhat extensively read; nor is it the least gratifying circumstance to me, that they have been so favorably received in your country. I am trying to enjoy my fame while it lasts, for I believe I am not so vain to suppose that my books will be read by any but the men of my own times."

I remarked that he might consider himself alone in that opinion, and it would probably be no easy matter to make the world coincide with him. He answered with a smile, "I shall probably not make any very serious efforts to do it!"—"The Life of Dickens," by R. Shelton MacKenzie.

And on the Highest Pines

... the sun
Is shining on the brilliant mountain-crests,
And on the highest pines; but farther down,
Here in the valley, is in shade; the
sward
Is dark, and on the stream the mist
still hangs;
One sees one's footprints crush'd in
the wet grass,
One's breath curls in the air; and on
these pines
That climb from the stream's edge,
the long grey tufts,
Which the goats love, are jewell'd
thick with dew.
—Matthew Arnold.

Our Business

It is therefore our business carefully to cultivate in our minds, to rear to the most perfect vigor and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature.—Edmund Burke.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Outlook in the Near East

ALTHOUGH the experiences of the last two or three years are sufficient to inspire with caution even the most daring political prophet, nevertheless it is safe to say that the position of affairs in the Near East has not been so hopeful for some time as at present. Developments of first importance are following fast upon one another. The situation as far as Turkey and Russia are concerned has, of course, all along been fundamentally unsound. The moment, therefore, any part of the superstructure begins to give way, the whole is at once in serious danger of collapse. The key to the situation has, for some time, been Greece and the Greek Army. During the period of comparative demoralization which followed the political upheaval resulting from the defeat of Mr. Venizelos, the Greek arm in Asia Minor was seriously shortened, and the Kemalists took full advantage of the fact. One success led to another, and tended to produce a situation where the formulation of elaborate plans for future aggressive action was rendered possible. It was this period which witnessed the growing insolence of Angora, the high-handed action of both Turkey and Soviet Russia in regard to Armenia and Georgia, culminating in a formal agreement between Moscow and Angora for what amounted to combined action against the Allies. Less than two months ago, the situation in the Near East was about as dark as it could be. Not only did the alliance between Russia and Turkey appear to threaten the whole Greek position in Asia Minor, but opened up a wide prospect of trouble in Persia and, further east, in Afghanistan and India. Today, with Moscow appealing for assistance to the United States and the Allies, taking up a position which clearly amounts to a confession of failure; with the Turkish forces, deprived of all assistance from Russia, retreating before a successful Greek advance, the outlook in the Near East has indeed been changed almost beyond recognition.

Now if the old saying, "Nothing succeeds like success," is an accurate generalization in the Near East, its opposite, "Nothing fails like failure," is, if possible, more so. If, as now seems inevitable, the Turkish Nationalists are obliged to evacuate Angora and retire on Sivas, there can be no question that the moral effect throughout Asiatic Turkey will be enormous. Thousands of Mustafa Kemal's forces are, it is safe to say, only waiting for just such an occasion to abandon his enterprise altogether, whilst many of them, pressed into his service, would be more than ready to align themselves against him. Mustafa Kemal, like all men of his type, has succeeded in making many enemies. The policy of attacking the Armenians, the Georgians, and the Azerbaijanians, and overthrowing their efforts at independent government, may have produced a temporary impression of overwhelming success, but the prosecution of such a policy is, of course, simply the sowing of the wind which must inevitably result in "reaping the whirlwind."

Every day that passes is showing this to be the case. All the information available indicates that the Armenians are steadily arming themselves, and quietly organizing for the purpose of taking full advantage of the Greek victory. The same is true of the Georgians and the Azerbaijanians, amongst whom the collapse of Russia is arousing a strong determination to reassert their freedom and throw off their enforced allegiance to Bolshevism.

How real is this collapse of Russia is perhaps nowhere seen more clearly than in the character of such help as Turkey has actually received from her. Even in the old days of the Tsars, one of the characteristics of Russian military enterprises was their complete independence of any authority in St. Petersburg. The most important military adventures might be undertaken, especially in the Mid East, without any reference to the Russian Government. The action of the government in regard to them was simplicity itself. When they were successful they were acknowledged, and the general, or whoever, might be responsible for them, was rewarded. When they failed, they were promptly repudiated, and, if necessary, the general was punished. This condition of things seems to have been accentuated rather than otherwise under the Soviet régime, and what help has come to Turkey would appear to be the result of "independent action on the spot," rather than the outcome of any movement in conformity with orders from Moscow. Indeed such Russians as have been captured amongst the Turks compel the conclusion that their purpose in allying themselves with the forces of Mustafa Kemal was the elementary hope of securing food. They were, in fact, simply fleeing from the famine, which the last few weeks have shown to prevail to an appalling extent throughout the country.

In these circumstances, the question inevitably arises as to whether the Allies will, once again, offer to intervene in the Greco-Turkish struggle, and, on this point, it is extremely difficult to speak with any certainty. Much will depend upon the course of events in Paris, during the next few days. There is no reason to believe that France is any more desirous of a Greek success, or any less desirous of a Turkish success, than she was two months ago. On this matter France and Great Britain have been poles apart for a considerable time, and the situation is not likely to be helped by their apparent difficulty in agreeing on other matters. It is, however, quite evident, to anyone viewing the situation in the Near East dispassionately, that the whole issue is being rapidly forced out of the region of politics. The traditional process of manipulating a situation according to "interests" is becoming less and less possible, and the policy in nearest alignment to simple justice is rapidly winning a right of way. The righteousness of the Greek cause in the Near East cannot be questioned any more than can the righteousness of the Armenian cause or that of other oppressed peoples. Sooner or later, the demands of these people were sure to win their way to realization, and the events of the past few weeks have unquestionably brought this realization nearer than ever before.

Pitifulness and the Immigrants

THERE seems to be a disposition, in certain quarters in Washington, to favor meeting the difficulties in the application of the new immigration law by a relaxation of the restrictions. It has been suggested that the adoption of a minimum number of admissions per month, for each of the racial groups involved, might perhaps enable the immigration authorities to handle the matter with less confusion, and provide a more definite understanding everywhere as to how many would-be immigrants could count upon being admitted to the United States in any one period.

The motives behind any such change, however, should certainly be examined very carefully. At the first glance, adoption of a minimum of the proposed nature would seem to be little else than an effort to open the door just a little way, as it were, in order that pressure against it might not be quite so strenuous, or in order, let us say, that nobody should be inadvertently squeezed in the process of slamming the door tight. But that would be the breaking down of the very thing which the law undertook to set up. The law was intended to make a drastic restriction of the flow of immigrants into the United States. The fact that its strict application does this very thing is to the credit of the law and the influences which shaped it. It was intended to meet a condition. Now the fact that it does meet it is being used as a reason why the law should be changed.

As if to support such a curious argument, the Secretary of Labor, and others having to do with immigration, are having a good deal to say about the problem presented by the arrival of destitute immigrants, who are represented as having "traveled all around the globe to find a sanctuary, but who, on arrival at the gateways of the United States, discover that they are not eligible to admission." There is no proper reason for abandoning the new restriction law in the fact that thousands of people are, ignorantly or otherwise, trying to get past it. If there are cases wherein the shutting out of new arrivals gives reason for pity, the proper solution would seem to be not to lift the law in order that these people may enter, whether or no, but to find a way of providing for them in the countries whence they came. Otherwise, the old pressure for entrance will operate to cause a progressive lifting of the law, until that instrument shall become of little or no effect.

The play of pitifulness in this connection shows signs of being overworked. Surely the immigration policy of the United States must not become the sport of propagandists. Neither the difficulties of its application, nor the hardships which it may occasion amongst any who are duped to believe that they can secure entrance in spite of it, should be permitted to undermine its efficacy. The restriction law was sorely needed for the protection and true development of the United States as now constituted. The very intensity of the alien drive against it is proof that it should be steadfastly upheld.

Labor in the Fiji Islands

FOR several decades past, the question of labor in the Fiji Islands has, off and on, claimed attention. It has passed through many phases. The native Fijian is disinclined to work beyond that which is necessary to meet his very simple needs, and no amount of persuasion has been successful in changing his view of the matter. From the first, therefore, it has been necessary to import labor for the plantations. When the islands were taken over by the British in the 70s of last century, the pioneer planters were importing labor from the New Hebrides, and the conditions were such as to call for immediate action on the part of the British Government. A strict system of indenture was therefore established and efforts were made to insure the indentured laborer against abuses. Under this system the plantations developed rapidly and a practice grew up of importing labor chiefly from India.

It is, however, a simple matter of fact that indentured labor can never really succeed. The chief difficulty, quite apart from the question of the morality or otherwise, of the system itself, is the difficulty of insuring the laborer against imposition, both before and after his indenture. So, in the case of the Fiji Islands, when the question of indentured labor was made the subject of inquiry by a special commission, some five years ago, the commissioners formally condemned the practice. They maintained that the long period of five years, for which the indenture held good, might lead to a serious abuse of human liberty, whilst the trickery practiced in recruiting, and the misleading agreements which the coolies were persuaded to sign, were much to be deplored.

As a result, no doubt, of these findings, indentured labor in Fiji has now been practically abolished. Out of a total Indian population of over 60,000 only 5000 have yet to work out their indentures. The present labor troubles in the Islands arise from the fact that, whilst the Indian laborers are theoretically free, the conditions associated with indentured labor have not been greatly changed. The laborers still live very largely in compounds and under conditions which provide, in many instances, just cause for serious complaint.

In these circumstances, it is welcome to find that the British Government has recently given an assurance that Indian settlers in the Fiji Islands shall, in future, be treated on an equality with all other British subjects living in the Islands. One of the great needs of the Fiji Islands is labor and the Islands seem to be particularly suitable for colonization from India. The Government of India is fully awake to this fact and a committee of inquiry has been appointed to visit Fiji, within the next few months, to make an inquiry into the whole question. A point of supreme importance is undoubtedly the type of overseas settler induced to go from India. There can be no question that, hitherto, this matter has been seriously neglected, and that quantity and not quality has, far too often, been the chief consideration.

Wet-Blanketing the Dry Policy

Nor long ago a rather well-known American weekly published an article on prohibition, in which the writer admitted that there had been a very great decrease in the consumption of alcoholic drinks, but intimated that

the enforcement of a dry policy in the United States was, so far, nothing better than a farce. The writer dilated upon the increase of home brewing and home distilling, the use of the pocket flask in place of the punch bowl, and the widespread willingness to wink at violation of the liquor law by the very people who, in regard to other things than liquor, are commonly regarded as law-abiding citizens. He suggested that the bootlegging industry had assumed immense proportions, and he was openly pessimistic on the question of any moral or economic improvement in the condition of the nation since the prohibition law went into effect.

Now an article of this sort is hardly a fair statement of the case for prohibition. It is the sort of thing which, like the critics referred to in those oft-quoted words of Pope, would

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer.

Such an article shows the bias of too many commentators on prohibition in that it seems to assume that, in the days when liquor flowed freely under the law, any attempts to secure or supply it illegally were practically unheard of. Of course, the facts were far otherwise. Illicit stills in out-of-the-way places, generally in mountain districts but occasionally in the very heart of a big city, were so numerous as to require the constant services of a considerable body of revenue officers for hunting them down and destroying them. Bootlegging and "kitchen barrooms" were always an annoyance for the police in every city and town that took advantage of the old local-option law for shutting out regular saloons. And in those days, as commonly as now, a certain proportion of supposedly law-abiding citizens could be counted upon to see various infractions of the liquor law in the light of mischievous pranks, to be laughed at as examples of smartness, rather than as deserving serious condemnation or punishment. That is to say, during the old liquor régime, as now, there was the same tendency of certain elements to break through the law wherever the law bore down upon them heavily. The difference is that in those days the restrictive bonds were drawn tight in some places and were left extremely loose in others, whereas now they are close-hauled everywhere; and with the pressure fairly equal all through the country, the evasions become obvious all at once.

Still, the sum total of all the laxity is not a drop in the bucket compared with the sum total of restrictions. That is why such articles as the one just referred to are misleading, and by tending to discredit the present great achievement of the national anti-liquor policy, make, in a sort of underhand fashion, for the repeal or overthrow of the prohibition law. The story of depopulated jails and almshouses, of the disuse of state prisons, of the marked change in the demands upon such organizations as the Associated Charities, and the improved reports of factory managers and superintendents, are a sufficient answer as to the effect of prohibition upon the moral and economic status of the country. As for the amount of drinking that is going on, there is a conclusive showing in the figures recently made public by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of the United States, printed in this newspaper in the issue of August 1. Those figures show that drunkenness has been decreasing steadily ever since the prohibition law became effective. The trend, as shown by the record of 50 cities having a combined population of more than 20,000,000, is sufficiently clear when it is understood that the arrests for drunkenness, which were 316,842 in 1917, dwindled in successive years until they were only 109,768 in 1920. Individual states and cities show the same trend. Without any question, the use of alcoholic liquor is being swiftly cut down. The temptation and the tendency toward drunkenness, so far as the public at large is concerned, is disappearing. The country cannot be made dry in a year or two, any more than drinking could be absolutely stopped in a no-license community under the old local-option law. But the good results are too obvious to be successfully misrepresented or overclouded by the studied pessimism of magazine articles.

The Teaching of History

WHAT Mr. H. G. Wells says of the teaching of history applies to the kind of teaching in the United States as much as to that in Great Britain. As he writes in his article on "History for Everybody," published in The Yale Review and The Fortnightly Review, "If the reader will look into the sort of history that is taught in schools today and compare it with the yellow old books of our great-grandfathers, he will find rather a shrinkage toward the intensive study of particular periods and phases of history than an extension to meet the more extensive needs of a new age." Then he goes on to point out that "the teacher's concern is primarily with the taught, and with giving them a view of their universe as a whole. It is only after undergoing such comprehensive teaching that a student should be handed over to learn, by example and participation in some definite specialization of study, the finer precisions." In the United States, neither the pupils of the grammar schools nor those of the high schools and colleges have been taught to consider history as a whole. They think of ancient history as one remote fragment, of medieval history as another, or modern European history as a third, and of the history of the United States often as the whole of history that is worth considering. Sometimes, in fact, under the elective system, a pupil will study medieval history first, then the history of the United States, and then ancient history, so that he gets little impression of the sequence of events.

This teaching, moreover, has been almost entirely from a point of view that is considered strictly American. Sometimes the teaching has been colored with German propaganda, as was discovered during the war, and sometimes it has been colored with propaganda against Great Britain. If there could be such a work as an absolutely fair presentation of the history of the world, that would indeed be a real basis on which each teacher and student could work out a connected understanding of the world's development. Mr. Wells, of course, does not pretend that his "Outline of History" is a perfect work of this sort. The average reader finds it interestingly colored by the personal point of view of Mr. Wells himself. Yet

the idea of the work is excellent for teachers of history to comprehend.

If the world is to develop a real unity, it is necessary that each part of the world shall understand something of the history and ideals of the other parts. This understanding cannot consist of fragments gained from specialists, but it must be of the sort which Mr. Wells has set out to give. There may be other histories of the world from time to time, and even his will doubtless be improved by revisions, but quite aside from textbooks, each teacher of history, and each student in a college or normal school who expects to be a teacher of history, should seek a comprehension of history as a whole, as well as of special periods. In addition, the training of the teacher should arouse the kind of enthusiasm for teaching that Mr. Edward Yeomans has written of in his book called "Shackled Youth." Though Mr. Wells generously admits that "master teachers may be appearing in the United States of America," Mr. Yeomans is not so optimistic, and the average student of education in the United States will recognize that a thorough awakening is necessary.

Editorial Notes

IT HAS been whispered that some writers of European travel notes have never been in Europe. However absurd this may be, one gentleman certainly described Princess Street, Edinburgh, as a most picturesque street, "with the grim, historic pile of Holyrood Palace towering above the rocky ravine on one side." Of course, anyone may make a slip, and call Edinburgh Castle Holyrood Palace, but certainly no one will accuse this writer of not knowing a little history because in his description of the palace he tells how the memory of Mary Queen of Scots "is still kept green by the Jacobin Society." This shows that he has been reading about Bonnie Prince Charlie and the French Revolution. But it was always thought that Robespierre was the hero of the Jacobins. However, this raconteur does not stop here. He goes on to talk about "crawling on one's hands and knees for half an hour or so and using an electric torch or a wax taper" hunting for "a dark stain" on the floor. Now every visitor to Holyrood knows that this historic spot has been for years marked by a brass plate. This spot, the writer explains, marks where Darnley was assassinated. But what about poor Riccio?

IF THE story of air flights having been made in Hawaii about one hundred years ago by the natives is substantially true, the soundness of the adage that there is nothing new under the sun is once more demonstrated. These men are said to have used in competitive sports a kind of glider by which they were able to float from the top of very high cliffs out to sea. The one who was able to keep in the air longest won. The gliding experiments of Lilienthal and of the Brothers Wright seem like laborious feats in comparison. But from Hawaii there evolved nothing, from America the aeroplane. There's the rub, however! If one is to believe the records of flying in southern India centuries upon centuries ago, a monarch could not only fly from place to place but actually drop bombs down upon his enemies just as he might, if he were inclined, in the twentieth century. How came, then, the art of flying in the heavier-than-air machine to be forgotten? There is a question which some one qualified might well strive to answer for us.

MR. E. V. LUCAS displays a characteristic English trait when he finds things much better in America than in England. In a recent publication he has selected the example of the fine preservation of Mt. Vernon as an instance of what the Old Country has to learn from the New in the matter of distinguished custodianship. When, however, he says that the English have no place of national pilgrimage which is so perfect a model, it is just possible that he is straining a little to get home his argument. Westminster Abbey, The Tower of London, Stonehenge, the great cathedrals and minsters, are all shrines in Mr. Lucas's sense of the term, for the whole of the English-speaking race. But Mr. Lucas is a bit of a wag as well as a journalist, and one knows from long familiarity that he has that journalistic quality, too, of making his point without exactly departing from the paths of veracity.

A SURPLUS of £6,000,000 is the effective reply made by Sir Joseph Cook, the federal Treasurer, to those Australian critics who have been lamenting the lack of what they consider reasonable economy. While congratulating Sir Joseph and giving him credit for the result of his administration, it cannot be denied that his best friend has been the swelling tide of customs revenue consequent upon the enormous inflation of Australia's imports. While the bankers and business men of the Commonwealth will welcome the back swing of the trade pendulum, which has apparently begun, the result may be a lean financial year for the Treasurer. Moreover, the effect of the new tariff may be unexpected, particularly where its provisions are practically prohibitive.

A GREAT event, all but overlooked in the eastern states, will be the dedication in September of a huge peace portal across the Pacific Highway where it crosses the boundary line between Canada and the United States. This portal will commemorate the century or more of peace between Canada and the United States. The ceremony gains significance from the fact that the "life of the road" has always been the "life" of the nation. Where there is no road there can be no history. If there is any motion in society, says Horace Bushnell, the road, which is the symbol of motion, will indicate the fact.

NEW SOUTH WALES TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL, under pressure, has now seen the error of its ways in agreeing to a resolution adopting the idea of prohibition. It has suddenly awakened, under pressure, to the necessity for not dividing its forces and "wasting its energies" in the advocacy of a "palliative" when the need of the hour is concentration "on the greater historic mission of the working class, namely, the abolition of wage slavery." This extraordinary somersault, in a period of about three weeks, indicates quite another form of slavery.